The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 4037 號十十三第千四第 九十月九唐 年午庚治同 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 13TH OCTOBER, 1870. 四年十月十英 港香 [PRICE $24 PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

Oct. 12, Azof, Brit. str., 700, Fentiman, Foochow 8th October, Amoy 10th, and Swatow 11th, General.—P. & O. Co.

Oct. 12, ALEXANDER, Brit. bk., 298, Dompster, Newchwang 1st October, 7,245 piculs Beans.—CHINESE.

Oct. 12, KIM HONG TYE, Siam. bk., 316, Jessen, Chefoo 2nd October, General.—CHINESE.

Oct. 12, AZTECS, Brit. bk., 394, Varly, Newchwang 3rd October, Beans.—CHINESE.

Departures.

Oct. 12, CHINA, str., for Yokohama and San Francisco.

Oct. 12, THREE BROTHERS, for Singapore.

Oct. 12, NAPLES, for Saigon.

Oct. 12, CHUSHANG, str., for Shanghai.

Oct. 13, PHASE, str., for Shanghai.

Clearances.

WITH HARBOUR MASTER'S PERMIT, 12TH OCTOBER.

Waverley, str., for Canton.

Tenyasim, for Manila.

Yokohama, for Shanghai.

Passengers.

Per *China*, str., for Yokohama and San Francisco,—

For Yokohama.—Messrs. Suiermann, Beattie, Carey, Geo. Foster and 4 Chinese.

For San Francisco.—Revd. J. A. Davis and wife, Messrs. G. A. Gilson, John Lindsay, O. E. Batley, Thomas Driscoll, Francis Eastwood, D. H. Howell, and 72 Chinese.

For New York.—Messrs. D. S. Lyman and John Burton.

For Liverpool.—Revd. G. M. Gordon, Mr. D. O'L. MacDermott.

Per *Azof*, str., from East Coast,—

Mr. Heinrich, 2 European deck and 40 Chinese.

Per *Kim Hong Tye*, from Chefoo,—

1 Chinese.

Per *Alexander*, from Newchwang,—

2 Chinese.

Reports.

The Siam bark *Kim Hong Tye* from Chefoo on the 2nd October, reports fresh breezes from N.E. throughout.

The British steamship *Azof* reports from Foochow strong N.E. monsoon with thick rainy weather; saw off Turnabout, a large steamer, steering S.W.; left the *Leander* at anchor in the mouth of the Min, bound out. From Amoy and Swatow fine pleasant weather and moderate N.E. wind; the str. *Norna* at Amoy.

The British bark *Alexander* reports a strong gale between N.E. and N.N.E.; on the 9th instant, off the N.E. end off Formosa, with very thick weather and rain; lost portion of starboard bulwarks amidships. The worst portion of this gale lasted 24 hours, after a smart blow from S.W.; off Shantung Promontory experienced a gale from N.E. on the 5th, and which lasted about a week freshening up on the 9th and 10th, when the ship was run under one lower topsail and reefed foresail, sea very high. In lat. 35 N., found a French gunboat cruizing, which fired twice to demand the national flag.

The British bark *Aztecs* reports on the 9th instant experienced when off the N.E. end of Formosa a severe gale from N.E.; in which the ship was struck by a heavy sea on the starboard quarter, which filled the deck and cabin; finding the cargo to be on the shift, and the pumps choked, hove-to for 18 hours; at the time the sea struck the vessel, the captain was standing in the companion trying to catch a sight, and when the water went down it carried something with it which struck him a very severe blow just above the ancle of the right foot which lamed him so much that he could not use the foot at all for some days.

Auction Sales To-day.

J. M. ARMSTRONG.
Sundry Articles.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Furniture, &c.

D. DRYSDALE & Co. will continue the business of WILLIAM SWAN, Praya, No. 6, adjoining the P. M. S. S. Company's Coal Stores.
WM. SWAN.
1m 1798 Hongkong, 5th October, 1870.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. W. B. JAMIESON and Mr. A. W. BROWN in our Firm cease to-day from date of time.
DAVIDSON & Co.
24d 1799 Ningpo, 1st October, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. BYRAMJEE JEWANJEE being about to leave the Colony, Mr. PESTONJEE EDULJEE KHAMBATTA is authorized to sign my name and firm from this date.
AHMEDBHOY HABIBBHOY.
1m 1715 Hongkong, 21st September, 1870.

MR. JOHN S. McDONALD takes charge of my business during my absence from the Colony.
JOHN JACK.
1m 1692 East Point, 17th September, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. S. H. DAVID is authorized to sign our Firm in Hongkong from this date.
E. D. SASSOON & Co.
tf 1570 Hongkong, 20th August, 1870.

NOTICE

WE have this day closed our business in Hongkong.
THOS. HUNT & Co.
tf 1290 Hongkong, 6th July, 1870.

MR. FRITZ RAPP has been duly authorized to sign our firm, per procuration, from this date.
F. BLACKHEAD & Co.
tf 1166 Hongkong, 11th June, 1869.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day Established myself at this Port, under the style or firm of DENT & Co., on the premises occupied by my late firm.
JOHN DENT.
6m 1191 Shanghai, 13th June, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. THOMAS HYDE SILVER is admitted a partner in our firm from the 1st of October, 1869.
L. FRICKEL & Co.
tf 2002 Hongkong, 21st October, 1869.

MR. WALTER HYDE NUTLEY has been this day admitted a partner in our firm.
ROBERT S. WALKER & Co.
tf 874 Hongkong, 11th May, 1870.

MR. SPARROW KNIGHT is publishing a useful book on China.
SUBSCRIPTION, $5 PER COPY
1669 Hongkong, 13th September, 1870.

NOTICE

WE have this day established a branch of our House at Hankow.
The business at our Agencies in Tientsin, Kiukiang and Ningpo, will hereafter be conducted in the name of our firm by our recognized Agents in charge.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 182 China, 1st January, 1870.

EASTLACK AND WINN,
Dental Surgeons.

DR. WINN having returned from Japan, resumes the practice of his Profession in Hongkong.
Temporary offices: No. 1, *Wyndham Street*, premises formerly occupied by BONNETT & Co., Up Stairs.
2m 1789 Hongkong, 7th October, 1870.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—5,000,000 Dollars.

Court of Directors.

Chairman—H. B. LEMANN, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—HONBLE. R. ROWETT.

E. K. Bellisle, Esq.	Julius Mosle, Esq.
George F. Heard, Esq.	Thomas Pyke, Esq.
George J. Helland, Esq.	S. D. Sassoon, Esq.
A. Joost, Esq.	

Managers,—
Hongkong—Victor Kresser, Esq., Chief Manager.
Shanghai—David Moltzen, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum
6 " 4 " "
12 " 5 " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

VICTOR KRESSER, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
tf 1062 Hongkong, 23rd July, 1870.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company grants Policies on Marine Risks at the established local Rates, to all parts of the World.

In addition to the usual brokerage, thirty per Cent (30%) of the Profits will be returned as Bonus to all contributors of business, whether Shareholders or not, rateably in proportion to the amount of Net Premia contributed.

No Policy Fees charged.
WM. PUSTAU & Co.
Agents.
tf 1402 Hongkong, 27th July, 1870.

NOTICE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Insurance Company, are prepared to issue Policies against Marine risks on Freight and Cargo at Current rates, subject to a discount of 15 %.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
tf 1753 Hongkong, 1st October, 1870.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1869.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish, the undersigned with a list of their contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the distribution of 20% of the nett Profits reserved for contributors may be arranged.

Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
tf 1296 Hongkong, 8th July, 1870.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings, Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $50,000 on any one First Class Risk.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES.

Société anonyme libre au Capital de 6,000,000 de francs (un quart versé.)

THIS Company, being associated for purposes of Marine Insurance in the Far East, with the

LLOYD FRANCAIS, Capital of 6,000,000 frcs.,
And with the OTE FRANCAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES,
Capital of..... 5,000,000 frcs.

Offers to the Assured the Security of a collective Capital of..... 17,000,000 frcs.

Agencies established, and Policies made payable in Lyons, Paris, London, Marseilles, Calcutta, Bombay, Yokohama, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above-named Company, are prepared to accept Marine risks, foreign or coastwise, at current rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1377 Hongkong, 23rd July, 1870.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE OF LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at current rates.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Agents, 4, Praya.
tf 1569 Hongkong, 26th August, 1870.

I LARGE Axminster Medallion CARPET, 19 feet 6 inches by 16 feet 6 inches.
1 Large Velvet CARPET, 6½ by 4½ yards.
Axminster Centre CARPETS, assorted sizes.
Axminster RUGS, assorted sizes.
Velvet RUGS, assorted sizes.
Embroidered Table COVERS.
For private Sale in
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.'S AUCTION ROOM.
tf 1699 Hongkong, 19th September, 1870.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, Agents of the American ship *Naples*, will not be responsible for any debts contracted by any one connected with the vessel, without their consent.
LANDSTEIN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1691 Hongkong, 17th September, 1870.

FOR SALE.

A VERY Handsome Pure Bred Short Horned COW, in Calf, also, Heifer, 16 months at foot.
Apply to
W. A. WETTON'S
Horse Bazaar.
1m 1734 Hongkong, 27th September, 1870.

NOTICE.

I, PETER STEHRENBERG, of the "Pacific House," No. 200, *Queen's Road West*, Hongkong, do hereby give notice that my wife, ANNA STEHRENBERG, having left my lawful protection, I will not be responsible for any debts incurred by her, having left my house in company with my late barman.
PETER STEHRENBERG.
7d 1798 Hongkong, 6th October, 1870.

NOTICE.

NEITHER the undersigned or Capt. Mathews will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew or officers of the American brig *Sally Brown*.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Agents.
1w 1757 Hongkong, 3rd October, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM HENRY MOORE and MR. OTTO FRIEDRICH have this day been admitted partners in our firm.
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 1258 Hongkong, 30th June, 1870.

Intimations.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, 1871–1873.

CAPITAL, DOLLARS 1,250,000, IN 250 SHARES OF $5,000 EACH.
PAID UP CAPITAL, DOLLARS 250,000, OR DOLLARS 1,000 PER SHARE.

Provisional Committee.—

Honorable H. B. GIBB, of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., Chairman.
Honorable W. KESWICK, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.
E. A. HITCHCOCK, Esq., of Messrs. Olyphant & Co.
S. D. SASSOON, Esq., of Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons & Co.
G. J. HELLAND, Esq., of Messrs. John Burd & Co.
H. B. LEMANN, Esq., of Messrs. Gilman & Co.
THOMAS PYKE, Esq., of Messrs. Birley & Co.
Directors of the Society 1868–1870.

AT a General Meeting held on Monday, the 1st August, 1870, the undermentioned Resolutions were passed relative to the continuance of the Society for a further period of three years from the 1st January, 1871, and notice is hereby given that applications for shares in the new Society in the following form will be received at its Offices until 30th November, 1870:—

Applications for shares from Persons non resident in Hongkong must be accompanied by a Power of Attorney to their Agents to sign the Articles of Association on their behalf, and generally to represent them in all matters connected with the Society.

By order of the Provisional Committee,
ROBERT WATMORE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 5th August, 1870.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

No.

To the Provisional Committee of the UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, 1871–1873.

GENTLEMEN,

I hereby request that you will allot to shares in the above Society and agree to accept such shares or any less number you may allot to " " and agree to pay the first call of Dollars 1,000 per share, and all subsequent calls, and to subscribe the Articles of Association whenever required to do so.

Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

Printed forms of application for shares can be obtained at the Office of the Society.

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED TO ABOVE.

RES. I.—That a new Society be formed bearing the same title as the present one, to commence business on the 1st January, 1871, and terminate on the 31st December, 1873, the Capital, amount to be paid-up, and the number of shares to be the same as the present Society, and the Articles of Association to be similar as far as regards the more important clauses.

RES. II.—That the present Board of Directors shall act as a Provisional Committee for the purpose of organizing the new Society, registering the Articles of Association, and allotting the shares, and that when a sufficient number of shares are allotted, the then Shareholders shall be asked to elect their own Directors, who will also take over the affairs of the present Society for the purpose of winding up its business. [1458

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGISTERED UNDER THE COMPANIES' ORDINANCE, No. 1, OF 1865.

Directors:—

The Honble. H. B. GIBB, of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., (Chairman).
E. A. HITCHCOCK, Esq., of Messrs. Olyphant & Co.
A. MACG. HEATON, Esq., of Messrs. Douglas Lapraik & Co.
EDWD. ARBUTHNOT, Esq., of The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.
W. H. CONDIT, Esq., of Messrs. Smith, Archer & Co.
The Hon. P. RYRIE, of Messrs. Turner & Co.
J. MURRAY FORBES, Esq., of Messrs. Russell & Co.

HEAD OFFICE AT HONGKONG.

Secretary,—
N. J. EDE, Esq.

Bankers,—
THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

Agents,—

Swatow,	Messrs.	BEADLEY & Co.
Amoy,	"	ELLIS & Co.
Foochow,	"	OLYPHANT & Co.
Ningpo,	"	DAVIDSON & Co.
Shanghai,	"	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Kiukiang,	"	R. FRANCIS & Co.
Hankow,	"	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Chefoo,	"	FERGUSSON & Co.
Nagasaki,	"	ALT & Co.
Yokohama,	"	SMITH, ARCHER & Co.
Kobé,	"	BROWNE & Co.
Saigon,	"	HAUSCHILD & SORENSEN.
Singapore,	"	GILFILLAN, WOOD & Co.
Penang,	"	A. A. ANTHONY & Co.
Tientsin,	JOHN HANNA, Esq.	

THE Company having been established, with its Head Office at Hongkong and Agencies at the several places mentioned above, accepts risks and issues Policies of Insurance at the rates of Premium current at the respective Ports.

N. J. EDE,
Secretary.

48, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 26th August, 1870. tf 612

THE VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

CAPITAL $1,500,000, IN 3,000 SHARES OF $500 EACH.
PAID UP CAPITAL $300,000.

Board of Directors,—

S. D. SASSOON, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons & Co.)
J. F. BUXEY, Esq., (Messrs. Eduljee Framjee Sons & Co.)
HERMANN MELCHERS, Esq., (Messrs. Melchers & Co.)
GUSTAV OVERBECK, Esq., (Consul General for Austria.)
AUGUSTINE HEARD, Esq., (Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co.)

Bankers,—
THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Auditors,—
F. W. MITCHELL, Esq.
MATTHEW W. BOYD, Esq.
(Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.)

Head Office,—
HONGKONG.

Secretaries,—
MESSRS. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

THE Company having been Registered under the "Companies Ordinance, 1865," and its Shares allotted, will be prepared to accept Risks against Fire, on buildings and merchandise Stored therein, at the current rates, on and after March 1st, 1870.

Twenty per centum of the profits of the Company will be distributed annually as a Bonus among Contributing Shareholders, proportionately to the amount of premia paid by them.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.
tf 390 Hongkong, 26th February, 1870.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction,

THIS DAY,

the 13th October, 1870, at noon,
At his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—

An Invoice of Preserved MEATS.
SOUPS and VEGETABLES.
Tins of CAVIAR.
Edam CHEESE.
Boonekamp BITTERS.
CUTLERY.
BRUSHES.
ACCORDIONS.
CLOCKS.
Flowers' VASES, CUPS, &c.
Black CLOTHS.
RUGS.
An assortment of Meerschaum and Briar Wood PIPES.

And,

An Invoice of Havanah CIGARS.
And sundry other GOODS.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

J. M. ARMSTRONG.
Auctioneer.
1817 Hongkong, 12th October, 1870.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

FURNITURE SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at No. 17, *Hollywood Road*, the residence of T. CALLIS, Esq.,

THIS DAY,

the 13th October, at 2 P.M.—

The whole of the Handsome English and Chinese-made FURNITURE, comprising Walnut CHAIRS and COUCHES, Mahogany CHIFFONIERES, WHATNOTS, CENTRE TABLE, STATUETTES, Mantel-piece CLOCK and ORNAMENTS, MIRRORS, PICTURES, Dining TABLE, SIDEBOARD, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE, BEDSTEADS, WASHSTANDS, Dressing TABLES, WARDROBES, a very superior MICROSCOPE, &c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at Purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

1779 Hongkong, 5th October, 1870.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in their Sales' Rooms, *Queen's Road*, on

SATURDAY,

the 15th October, 1870, at noon,—

Electro Plated Cruet STANDS and Butter COOLERS, RAZORS, PENS, PENHOLDERS, Wire Dish COVERS, HAMMERS, PADLOCKS, Scent BOTTLES.

An Invoice of Indian CONDIMENTS, comprising Mango & Lucknow CHUTNEY, Curry PASTE and POWDER, Mango, Lemon and Cashmere PICKLES, Preserved MANGOES, &c.

100 Cases GIN, 50 Cases CLARET, 25 Cases PORT, 25 Cases SHERRY, 8 Cases CHAMPAGNE, 20 Cases BRANDY.

20 Cases Plate GLASS, assorted sizes.

12 Bales Australian HAY, 50 Sacks OATS, 20 Sacks BRAN, 25 Sacks SHARPS, 10 Bales CHAFF.

10 Cases MUTTON, in 6 lbs. Tins, 2 Cases Sheep's TONGUES, in 4 lbs. Tins.

And,

(On account of the concerned.)

LANE, 107 Bags FLOUR, } all more
WOOD, 162 " " } or less
" 16 " fine SHARPS, } damaged.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

1824 Hongkong, 13th October, 1870.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned are instructed to sell by Public Auction, to the highest bidder, *Without Reserve*, at the Premises, on

SATURDAY,

the 15th day of October next, at Noon, precisely,—

Those Six large and Commodious GODOWNS at Swatow, capable of holding over One Hundred and Eighty Thousand pieces of Bean Cake, known as

THE SING HING GODOWNS,

Together with the GROUND on which they are built, and the Ground in front of same, in all nearly Four Hundred and Fifty Chang measurement.

Also,

The SEA FRONTAGE, with all the privileges and rights attached thereto.

The whole to be sold in one Lot.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.2.0. One-third of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the balance in ten days after. All expenses attending the transfer of the said Property to be borne by the Purchaser.

Plans can be seen, or any further information respecting the property can be had of the Auctioneers.

DROWN & Co.,
Auctioneers.
34d 1657]

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

THE A 1 British Barque "*KILLARNEY*," built in 1869, of 432 Tons Register, and about 11,000 picals carrying capacity.

For further particulars, apply to
BIRLEY & Co.
tf 1792 Hongkong, 7th October, 1870.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

SUBSCRIBERS to the Fortnightly Market Report issued by the Chamber, can obtain Copies of the Stock Lists for the last quarter, on MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 o'clock.

A. NOEL BLAKEMAN,
Secretary.
tf 1802 Hongkong, 8th October, 1870.

ENGRAVINGS AND PHOTOGRAPHS,
PLAIN AND COLOURED,
OF GOUPIL & Co., LONDON AND PARIS.

A LARGE and splendid selection, including the latest publications of the above well-known firm, and a few very fine Albums, filled with scraps after the best Masters, have been received, and are offered for sale at very moderate prices, by

CHS. J. GAUPP & Co.
4w 1803 Hongkong, 10th October, 1870.

FOR SALE.

A PAIR of Handsome Black Timor PONIES, are a good match, gentle, and well broken to either single or double harness.

For further particulars, Address X., *Daily Press Office.*
tf 1681 Hongkong, 2nd August, 1870.

FOR SALE.

54 FOUR HUNDRED Gallon Iron Water TANKS, with Manhole Lids, complete.
Apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
OR TO
CAPT. OWEN PHILLIPS,
Ship "Tamesa."
tf 1652 Hongkong, 10th September, 1870.

NOTIFICATION.

NIUCHUANG LIGHTSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the *Bob Tail Nag*, chartered as a Lightship at this port, for the season of 1870, will be removed from her position on the Bar at the entrance to the Liau River, on and after the 31st October next.

T. G. LUSON,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.
Office of Maritime Customs,
Niuchuang, 9th September, 1870. 6w 1706

Houses, Lands, Tenements, &c.

TO LET.

TO LET

SEVERAL HOUSES in Mosque Terrace, Caine Road. Rent moderate. Apply to
R. BEART.
1m 1807 Hongkong, 10th October, 1870.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE, No. 2, in *Chancery Lane*, 5 Rooms. Water laid on. Possession on 1st November, 1870. Apply to
H. JURGENS & Co.
tf 1777 Hongkong, 5th October, 1870.

STORAGE.

IN first-class and very extensive GODOWNS, at *Wanchai*, on modest terms. Apply to
R. McGREGOR & Co.,
Burd's Lane.
tf 1780 Hongkong, 5th October, 1870.

TO LET.

NO. 2, WESTBOURNE VILLAS, Gas and Water laid on.
Apply to
RAWLING, MEDLEN & Co.,
Architects.
tf 1763 Hongkong, 3rd October, 1870.

With possession from 15th August next.

THE desirable PREMISES at present in the occupation of Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., as their Auction Room. Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 1283 Hongkong, 6th July, 1870.

TO LET,

(With immediate possession.)

THE PREMISES on the Ground Floor of the HONGKONG HOTEL, lately occupied by Messrs. FIGUIREDO & Co.
For terms and further particulars, apply to
LEE YIK,
Hongkong Hotel.
tf 1693 Hongkong, 19th September, 1870.

HOUSES TO LET.

IN various Parts of Hongkong. A list of HOUSES with *size, locality* and *terms* can be seen at No. 47, *Wyndham Street.*
THOS. W. BARRINGTON.
tf 642 Hongkong, 11th March, 1867.

TO LET.

THOSE desirable ROOMS, known as No. 10, CLUB CHAMBERS.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 1174 Hongkong, 21st June, 1870.

TO BE LET,

With Possession on 1st Oct. next.

THE HOUSE and OFFICE, No. 9, *Gough Street*, at present occupied by Messrs. KIRCHNER, BOGER & Co. Apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 1274 Hongkong, 1st July, 1869.

TO LET.

With immediate possession.

THE HOUSE and OFFICES, No. 4, *Gough Street*, lately occupied by Messrs. A. WILKINSON & Co. Apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 1957 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

TO LET,

FROM 1st September; two or three spacious ROOMS, suitable for OFFICES—1st floor of building lately occupied by Messrs. Thos. HUNT & Co. Apply to
T. S. HOOK, SON & Co.
tf 1427 Hongkong, 1st August, 1870.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS Granite GODOWNS, at *Wanchai*, from 12 to 30,000 picals capacity. Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 1790 Hongkong, 17th September, 1869.

TO LET.

(With immediate possession).

A SUBSTANTIALLY built BUNGALOW, at Shameen, lately in the occupation of Mr. W. L. G. BADHAM, of the I. M. Customs. Rent moderate.
AHMEDBHOY HABIBBHOY.
1m 1716 Hongkong, 21st September, 1870.

TO LET,

(With possession on 1st January next).

THE very desirable Business PREMISES, situated the corner of *D'Aguilar Street* and *Wellington Street*, at present occupied by Messrs. A. BOYER & Co. Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 2347 Hongkong, 13th December, 1869.

TO LET,

With immediate possession.

NO. 4, Peebili Terrace, *Elgin Street*. Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 1868 Hongkong, 30th September, 1869.

TO LET,

(With immediate possession).

THE commodious three-storied HOUSE, No. 1, *Wyndham Street*, lately in the occupation of Messrs. BONNETT & Co. Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 2348 Hongkong, 13th December, 1869.

A. MILLAR & CO.,
HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS.
COPPERSMITHS & BRASSFOUNDERS.

FOR SALE.

Sheet Copper,	Copper Pipe,	and Copper Wire.	
" Brass,	Brass "	" Brass	"
" Lead,	Lead "	" Lead	"
" Iron,	Iron "	" Iron	"
" Zinc,	Zinc "	" Iron	"

Brazing and Soft Solders and Borax.
Stuffing Box and plain pluged Flange Cocks.
Globe Valves. Steam Gauge, Air and Pet Cocks.
Tallow and Water Syringes.
Ships Common & Double Valve Water Closets.
" Water Closet and Washband Basins, in Earthenware and Enamelled Iron, assorted sizes and patterns.

FOR HOUSE BUILDING PURPOSES.

Zinc, Rainwater Downspouting, and Eaves Guttering, all sizes and patterns, always on hand.
Iron Pipes and Fittings, all sizes for gas services and water supplies.
Lift and Force Pumps, for water supplies from wells.
Water Closets, Urinals and Washband Basins, fixed on the most improved principles.
Jennings' Urinals, with their patent self acting Treadle arrangement.
House Bells fixed on the direct acting principle, with Furniture, complete.
ESTIMATES GIVEN AND WORK EXECUTED WITH CARE & EXPEDITION.
No. 1, Queen's Road East and Nullah Lane,
Opposite H.M. Naval Dock Yard.
tf 1687 Hongkong, 16th September, 1870.

LATELY there came a Shanghai Steamer, named *Sin Nansing*. The regulation of treating passengers by the compradore is accounted to be the best, every thing which is necessary to the passengers is not one unprepared. If they unfortunately have bad weather, the compradore himself takes care of them. On this account, every body thinks that it is very convenient for the passengers. The 6th of this month, she returned to Hongkong from Shanghai, among them there was a Sai Cheu native, whose surname was Poon, dead in the steamer, and about 2 days more, before she arrives at Hongkong. Among there 2 men, namely CHUM KING TSAU and LEONG HEONG SHING, went and told the Compradore for interpreting to the Captain so and so, who was really willing to practise according to the old law. Upon this the Captain ordered a sailor to saturate a piece of Blanket with Medical water, and wrap him up with it, and permitted him to be buried when arriving at Hongkong. Afterwards, he was buried in Canton. From this we may observe how merciful is the Captain and how righteous are the 3 gentlemen FAN MO HING, CHUM TSAU, and LEONG SHING.

It is published by the same steamer's passenger.
2w 1819 Hongkong, 12th October, 1870.

Intimations.

ALEXANDRE BOYER.

SELLING OFF.

ALEXANDRE BOYER being about to leave the Colony, has the honor to inform the public and gentry of Hongkong, that, from and after the 4th of October, he will dispose of his large and valuable stock of Millinery, Drapery, &c., at cost prices.

A Large Assortment of SILKS, &c., Comprising:—
Black Corded SILK.
Rich Fancy Coloured SILKS.
Black and Coloured VELVETS.
French Foulards for DRESSES.
Barage and Fancy DRESSES.
Black GRAPES.
FRENCH MERINOES, Black and Coloured.
Plain, White and Coloured FLANNELS.
Black VELVETEEN.
Black ALPACAS and PARAMATTAS.
Ladies' ready made Black SILK, VELVET and CLOTH JACKETS.
A Large Assortment of TRIMMINGS, Plain and Fancy, for Dresses.
A Selection of Fancy CLOTHS, for Gentlemen's SUITS.
The Latest Fashions of Ladies' WOOLLEN JACKETS.
Gentlemen's GAUZE UNDERSHIRTS.
Gentlemen's ready made SHIRTS.
Gentlemen's Fancy COLLARS.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's LISLE THREAD, Woollen and Cotton SOCKS and STOCKINGS.
Gentlemen's Coloured SILK SCARVES and NECKTIES.
French Coloured MUSLINS.
Plain, White, STRIPED and CHECKED MUSLINS.
Plain, White and Grey LINENS.
Fancy Coloured LINSAYS.
Coloured Chintz for SOFAS, &c.,
Printed PERCALES.
Embroidered Insertions and Edgings in MUSLIN.
Ladies' Trimmed and Untrimmed HATS and BONNETS.
Ladies' Fancy SHAWLS, Lace and Woollen.
Rich black Lace JACKETS.
Gentlemen's and Children's Sailor Straw HATS.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's French Kid BOOTS.
Gentlemen's high, Grey FELT HATS.
Baby's Lace CAPS.
Ladies' Coloured BELTS and SASHES.
Plain, White Linen and Embroidered HANKERCHIEFS.
A great and variety of Flowers for HATS and BONNETS.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's UMBRELLAS.
Gentlemen's STICKS.
English Woollen BLANKETS and COUNTERPANES.
SHEETINGS.
Fine Turkish TOWELS.
ANTIMACCASSARS, small and large.
Lace Window CURTAINS.
Fancy Coloured TABLECLOTHS.
French Spring Mattresses for BEDS, CANOPIES, &c.
Imitation French JEWELLERY.
Black JET JEWELLERY, for mourning, &c.
Work BOXES for Children.
French and English GRAMMARS.
French and English DICTIONARIES.
Fancy Wall PAPERS and BORDERS.
Fancy ENGRAVINGS, Plain and Coloured.
French and English PERFUMERY, from the best London and Paris Houses.
TOYS for Children, &c., &c.
GLASS MIRRORS, and "STORE FIXTURES," &c., &c., &c.

The Store, now closed for taking Stock, will be re-opened on the 4th of October, 1870.
Queen's-road Central.
1765 Hongkong, 1st October, 1870.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against A BOYER are requested to send in their bills as soon as possible; and all such having debts due to him, will be kind enough to settle them at once.
1766 Hongkong, 1st October, 1870.

THORN'S WAR IN INDIA.
Melbourne's Oriental COMMERCE.
Ruffle's SERVICES.
CHINESE AS THEY ARE.
CAMPAIGN IN CHINA.
Bentham's FLORA HONGKONGENSIS.
Calderon's PLAYS.
Furie's Arabic GRAMMAR.
Summers' CHINESE.
Black's Persian GRAMMAR.
Ballantyre's SANSCRIT.
Earl's PAPUAN RACES, illustrated.
Latham's RACES of RUSSIA, do.
Day's FISHES of MALABAR, do.
Hooker's FLORA of the NIGER, do.
Humphrey's ART of PRINTING, do.
Madden's COINS MENTIONED IN THE BIBLE, illustrated.
HOOFED QUADRUPEDS AT KNOWSLEY HALL.
Murray's DISTRIBUTION of MAMMALS.
SANKOF ON DESCRIPTION DE CHINE.
TOHFAT UL MUJAHDIN.
Eveligi Efendi's TRAVELS.
DESCRIPTION of the BURMESE EMPIRE.
ANNALES DU JAPON.
HARWANSA.
Babbi Joseph's CHRONICLES.
Practical PHILOSOPHY of the MAHOMEDANS.
Popular POETRY of PERSIA.
Julien, RECOMPENSES ET PEINES.
Tippoo Sultan's LIFE.
Owen Jones' CHINESE ORNAMENT, illustrated.
Prichard's NATURA HISTORY of MAN, illustrated.
Siebold's TRACTS on the HISTORY of JAPAN.
Siebold's BIBLIOTHICA JAPONICA.
Siebold's Japanese ALBUM.
Siebold's NIPPON.
And many other VALUABLE and RARE WORKS, for sale at Home prices.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
1561 Hongkong, 3rd October, 1870.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the repairs of the American brig *Sally Brown*, will be received at the office of the undersigned, until noon of the 5th instant.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Agents.
2w 1756 Hongkong, 3rd October, 1870.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

UNTIL further notice, the Company are prepared to tow Vessels to and from Whampoa, and remoral them in their Stone Docks (with Caisson gates), at
(40) FORTY CENTS PER SHEET.
By Order,
G. M. MINTO,
Secretary.
tf 663 Hongkong, 7th April, 1870.

Intimations.

KO-SHING THEATRE.

A CHINESE THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE, by a Company of good Chinese Actors, will take place in the above Theatre, at Queen's Road, West Point, for six days and nights, commencing from 14th and ending on the 20th October, sunday excepted. All actors of this Company are well-known for their Theatrical skill, and no doubt all performances will be performed with great success.
First class Seat ..... One Dollar.
1w 1818 Hongkong, 12th October, 1870.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Steamship
"MANILA,"
Captain Aburoa, will leave this for the above port, TO-DAY, the 13th instant, at 3 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
LANDSTEIN & Co.
1825 Hongkong, 13th October, 1870.

STEAM TO
SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s ste

The Chronicle and Directory for 1870.

NOW READY.

THE Edition for 1870 is now ready for Delivery.

As already announced, the Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at $5, or with the Lists of Residents and Port Directories only, at $3.

Copies may be obtained at the *Daily Press* Office, and of the following Agents:—

Messrs. DROWN & Co., Swatow.
" WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Amoy.
" REDGE & Co., Foochow.
" LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Shanghai.
" KELLY & Co., do.
" WACHTELS, GROOS & Co., Japan.
Mr. L. P. FISHER, Merchants' Exchange San Francisco.

BIRTH.

On the 30th September, at Saigon, (Cochin China), the wife of H. THIEL, Esq., of a daughter, stillborn. [1837

DEATH.

On the 12th instant, Mr. J. A. CORDEIRO, the well known piano tuner.

The delivery of the *Daily Press* from this office commenced on Wednesday morning at 10.10, and the last messengers left the office at 10.40.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 13TH 1870

WHY should not the Chinese appoint a Consul to Hongkong? Supposing that they did so, it would be very difficult indeed to reply to them that the Exequatur would not be granted. Whatever may be said in regard to the matter, it would be impossible to put it down on paper. The Chinese declare that their revenue suffers severely from the smuggling that goes on from this Colony; they urge that it could be put a stop to by the appointment of a Consul; they point out that the right of sending Consuls is granted to all other nations, and they may justly claim it on account of the number of Chinese residing in Hongkong, and the fact that Foreign Consuls are appointed at all Chinese ports." Such is a brief statement of the chief arguments urged by the supporters of the Chinese in regard to this matter; and it must be confessed, they appear at first sight very plausible, and are such as are very likely to be accepted as valid at home, where it seems impossible to make people believe that the Chinese cannot be dealt with in the same way as other nations. The answer, however, is simple enough to those who are acquainted with the true bearing of the China question. It will be seen at a glance that the whole of the above arguments assume that China has the right to demand the full privileges of other nations Now she can only have this right on reciprocal conditions, that is on the supposition that she herself grants to foreign nations the full privileges which according to international custom are granted by one civilised nation to another all over the world. If the privilege of appointing Consuls were to be granted, it would be reasonable for foreign nations on their side to demand from the Chinese that they should be as well treated and as fairly protected in China as they are in any other country; and, if the demand to appoint a Consul to this Colony were again made, without opening up the general question, it might fairly be met by a counter demand for some privilege that could reasonably be demanded upon the same broad principles, for example, residence in the interior of the country. "But," it is replied, "you cannot demand that, unless you are willing to give up exterritoriality. You cannot expect to go into the interior of the country without being under its laws. If foreign nations were willing to give up their exterritoriality, there is every reason to believe that the Chinese would have no objection to granting the right of residence in the country." At this point the question branches off into a very wide one; but fortunately one upon which there is very little difference of opinion. The warmest advocates for the Chinese do not pretend than they would be willing to trust themselves to the laws of China and to the justice of the Mandarins. The exterritoriality system is admitted to be a positive necessity, but it is still contended that is a very great privilege, and that so long as we enjoy it, we have not the right to complain if other privileges granted by other nations are withheld. Underneath this argument, forcible as it seems, there still lurks a very serious fallacy. Exterritorial jurisdiction being a necessity, becomes also a right, unless it can be held that the Chinese are justified in excluding foreign nations from their country altogether. It would be unjust to demand exterritoriality—privileges of any nation where there was a reasonably sound government, and where there was reasonable security that aliens would be at all events free from any gross violation of ordinary justice. In such a case the possession of exterritorial jurisdiction would be privilege; but, on the other hand, it would be one of which no nation would be anxious to avail itself, as to do so would be only to lead to unnecessary expense and responsibility. But in the case of a nation so badly governed that it is certain that but for exterritoriality, foreigners would be submitted to gross injustice, what would be a privilege in the one case becomes a simple right in the other. Every man has a right to take measures for his own self protection, and, except it be admitted that we have no right to come to China at all, we are justified in demanding measures for our protection here. Carrying a pistol when walking through Saint Giles' is asserting a kind of exterritoriality jurisdiction, somewhat insulting and no doubt very irritating to the susceptibilities of the good thieves and murderers who inhabit that district; but few people would say that it was not an entirely justifiable step, though the same thing would not be allowed in a secure and well governed neighbourhood. And exactly in the same way in China, exterritoriality is an absolute necessity, and it is a necessity not because we are anxious for a system involving much expense, anxiety, and at times complications, but because we cannot trust ourselves to the Chinese. The remedy in both cases is exactly the same. If the inhabitants of St. Giles' would give up committing robberies and murders, people would give up carrying pistols or other defensive weapons on going through the neighbourhood at night; and if the Chinese will give up maltreating foreigners and subjecting them to injustice, we shall be only too glad to give up our rights of extorriteriality. So long as this is not the case, we are compelled to assert them, and it is the Chinese, not foreign nations, who are responsible for such being the case.

Thus, we see that in consequence of her own inherent disorganisation, China is unable to accord to foreign nations the courtesies, rights and privileges universally granted among civilized nations, and consequently she cannot claim the same privileges and rights for herself. In short, the argument ultimately comes to this, that being completely mal-administered, China simply is not, as a plain matter of fact, on an equality with Western nations. It is, therefore, nothing less than impudence on her part to claim from foreign nations full international rights on the grounds of her equality to them, and to deny the like privileges on account of her inferiority—to say in fact at one and the same time: "Our country is so utterly disorganised that we cannot afford you decent protection if you go into the interior," and "We claim every privilege of thoroughly civilized and properly governed nations, who, being civilized and properly governed, can grant due protection, because we are equal to them." The answer to a request to send a Consul to Hongkong, based upon general grounds, would simply be that China cannot claim all the privileges of international relationship until she is able herself to grant them in return. When—if ever such a time arrive—she has so reformed her administration that the exterritoriality clauses of the Treaty can with reason and safety be abandoned and foreigners can enjoy the same rights and protection in China as is accorded to aliens in Western countries, she will be in a position to claim equality. Until then, any such pretensions will be simply demanding from Western nations what she refuses to grant herself.

The next sitting of the Summary Court is settled to be on Mail Day. It is to be hoped that, on reconsideration, this may be altered, as it will certainly cause a great deal of inconvenience to many in Hongkong.

We observe that no fewer than four steamers are advertised in the *Times* to leave London for China at about the same time. The *Pionned* was to sail on the 8th, and the *Acantha Bengal* and *Una* on or about the 10th September. The *Ada* was also advertised to sail on the 24th.

The *Daily News* states that a French Circus troupe has just arrived in Shanghai after an adventurous journey across Siberia, and intends giving a performance there. The Company is less strong than the Manager had hoped for he has lost half his horses, by fatigue, bad water and bad provisions, in crossing the continent. One died even on board the steamer, coming down. Some idea may be formed of the difficulties encountered, from the fact that the travellers were detained eight months at Nerga, by the neighborhood of 100,000 Tartars, who were on some expedition best known to themselves.

Some of the Chinese have made a suggestion that it would be advisable to appoint a native surveyor-General to look after the streets in the Chinese quarter, which it appears are very dirty in some places. It may be feared, however, judging from native cities, that keeping streets clean is not exactly the *forte* of Chinese, and perhaps, if there is anything wrong, it would be better to call the attention of the surveyor's Department to it. The constant appointment of departments into Chinese and European subdivisions is not desirable, especially as the end of such arrangements is that, so far as the Chinese portion is concerned, the natives generally contrive to get things entirely their own way.

We hear that Mr. Hart has written to the effect that people are abusing Mr. Wade unjustly, and that when they hear what he has done, they will discover the mistake that they have made. He says that Mr. Wade succeeded in frightening the Pekin Government out of their wits, and that it is due to him that Count Rochechouart and his Legation were not compelled to leave Pekin. It is of course interesting to enquire, when it will be that the public will know what Mr. Wade has done? It will certainly be very satisfactory to find that he acted firmly in the matter; but we do not quite understand upon what ground Mr. Hart interferes in every political matter. His business is that of Inspector General of Customs, not of a species of political agent for the Chinese.

As a confirmation of the remarks recently made in this paper with respect to the increasing importance of the Japanese as regards their intercourse with China and other nations, it is interesting to notice that a body of Japanese officials are now in Hongkong on their way to Europe, where, it is understood, they intend to obtain information upon commercial and other matters. They are at present staying at the Hongkong Hotel, accompanied by their European Secretary, Mr. Pfounds. The head of the expedition Nakashima, is Chief of the Customs' Department in one of the Provinces. He speaks English with a correct pronunciation, but somewhat slowly, and appears very intelligent and observant. He is a Daimio of high rank, and formerly bore the title of Prince, but this title has, since the recent revolution, been abandoned.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

October 12th

BEFORE JAMES RUSSELL, Esq.

DRUNKS.

Upon the evidence of P.C. No. 139, and P.C. 201, Richard Johnston, a negro, from the West Indies, was fined $3, in default, fourteen days' imprisonment, for kicking up a row, being drunk, and fighting a white man in Lascar Row. This defendant had been twice brought up drunk to the magistracy on the previous day.

John Vigran, a Swede, a seaman unemployed, having owned to the oblivion of drink, was fined 25 cents.

Jules Ligwede, of France, a steward, unemployed, was fined $1; in default, two days' imprisonment, and ordered to pay 50 cents amends to his chair coolies, who had placed him in pawn at the Central station for their hire, which he would not pay, being very drunk.

LOAFER.

Jeremiah Carey, an American seaman, unemployed, was overheard by P.C. No. 55 begging from some sailors in the Queen's Road; he was asking for a quarter of a dollar on the plea of destitution. He was sent to gaol for fourteen days' with hard labour as a vagrant. Defendant stated that the U. S. Consul had some money of his, and he would like to be sent to the consulate.

DISORDERLY.

The watchman at the Ko Bing Theatre gave Lee Aon into custody, for scaling a wall at the back of the new Sing-song, to effect which he had recourse to a plank against an eighteen foot wall. Fined 50 cents for disorderly conduct.

SET A THIEF TO CATCH A THIEF.

Two seamen, late of British barque *Clarendon*, and an A.B. of her present complement, William Toney by name, were hauled before His Worship, charged on an information laid by Edward Dillon, an ordinary seaman, at present acting as steward, with having sold, on the night of the 29th day of August last past, and some subsequent date, portions of the inward cargo, to wit, two bales of cotton. The crew had hoisted up out of the fore hold during the time he was on watch, broken them, and filled their contents into bags, which were passed over the ship's bow into a sampan, out from which, on the first occasion, a hump-backed Chinaman boatman had ascended, who paid the gang $25 and three bottles of gin. Edward Dillon also stated that the men had forced $3 upon him. He had refused to have any share in the theft, but he had been threatened that if he persisted in refusing, he would most certainly experience an entirely new, and most unpleasant sensation in his stomach, which was to be ripped open. On the ship's discharge being completed, a claim for $200 was sent in by consignees for short delivered cargo, and the ship went up to Macao to be docked; on quitting the river, the man told the master of the theft to which he had been made privy under threats, when immediate steps were taken to arrest all those implicated, one was found still on board; a second, Jacob Indley, had become P.C. No. 109; a third, John Maher was found in the person of P.C. No. 14 of the Naval Yard, and a fourth was yet to be sought. His whereabouts is not quite a secret. An apprentice named Clarke, who was stated by the informer to have been cognizant of the robbery upon both occasions, was placed in the witness box, but as he roundly denied any knowledge of the matter, by His Worship's order he was transferred to the dock, and the case was then remanded. Mr. Harp appeared to watch the case in the interest of some person whose name did not transpire.

TSENG KWO FAN'S REAL POLICY.

(Communicated.)

I have been informed, by those who have good opportunities of knowing the truth, that there is a memorial in existence from Tseng-kwo-fan which has not appeared, and will not appear, in the *Gazette*. Tseng-kwo-fan urges the government to give in to all the French demands and by all means avoid a quarrel. He further urges then to send back to their homes the troops which have been collected in Chihli.

My informants further state, that of all the high officials Tseng-kwo-fan is the one who is the most anxious to avoid a quarrel. He has been trying for some time to strengthen his country, so that when a quarrel does come, she may be able to defy her enemies. The people seeing him make these preparations thought he meant to lead them against the enemy, but the wish was in this instance only father to the thought. Tseng-kwo-fan knows that China is not yet ready for a struggle. The massacre at Tientsin took him by surprise. He is anxious to make every reparation and maintain the peace. The government, however, is determined upon war and Tseng-kwo-fan, in disgust, wishes to retire from the public service.

He is no doubt anxious, in common with all Chinese, to drive the Foreigner out of the country, or, if he remains in the country, to force him to submit to the local magistrates; but he knows that the time has not yet come.

The idea of Tseng-kwo-fan rising in rebellion is generally looked upon as absurd. The present Chinese constitution makes it very difficult for a high official to rebel. No doubt the present dynasty will be upset before very long, but whoever the successful rebel may be, it is extremely unlikely that he will be a high official of the present dynasty. It is much more likely that it will be some one of comparatively low official standing, such a man, for instance, as Cheng Kwo Shwai.—*Courier.*

TSENG KWO FAN'S RETURN TO NANKING.

(North China Daily News.)

An unwonted interest, on account of his connection, real or rumoured, with recent affairs, attaches at the present moment to Tseng Kwo Fan. Either Tseng has been maligned by the mass of the people, or he has been the main cause of the effervescence of feeling which undeniably permeates all ranks in the Empire. In the former case he is doubly unfortunate, for his transfer from one port to another seem to have been always the herald of popular disturbances, which he eventually had to allay. Finding then, that Tseng Kwo Fan, enemy or friend, is about to return to his former government at Nanking, and knowing the accompaniments of his occupation of the port in former times, it cannot be said that his movements are without their significance even to foreigners. Looking at the seemingly impassive and blear eyed man, a stranger would scarcely expect to find much speculation working within, yet all must acknowledge that Tseng is no ordinary person. Persistent in his aims, he has raised himself to the position of the most powerful official in the Empire; so high, indeed, that it may fairly be debated whether in him is not centred what there is of government in China. It is difficult to resist the impression that Tseng is playing a deep game, though of what it is not one word escapes from his cautious lips, and we are left to judge of the future from our slight knowledge of the past. No one who has ever had business of importance to transact with the Viceroy could fail to be impressed with the apparently utter impassiveness of the man. The apparent obtuseness of his perceptive faculties, in fact, leads of necessity to the conviction that the whole is assumed. Otherwise, it would seem impossible that a man so immoveable, so stolid, so slow to impart or receive information, or to perceive the drift of an argument, could really possess so unbounded an influence over his fellow countrymen. This acting is, however, so essential a part of Tseng's character that those who know him best assume it as a matter of course; and nowhere does it seem so marked as in the feigned reluctance with which, of late years, he has accepted one high office after another. Still, it is remarkable how well these transfers seem, of late, to have tallied with his interests. The offer to accept the viceroyalty of Chihli came opportunely during the suspension of negotiations after the outrage in Yang Chow. It was well known that the Viceroy took every pains to make the transfer seem unwelcome. He was probably surprised before his departure, by the rapidity with which the *Rodney* came, to renew the demands broken off after the departure of the *Rinaldo*. It is noticeable, however, that he tried to shirk on to his successor the responsibility of settling the affair. But Ma did not prove himself so ready a tool, as the other, judging from his previous history, probably supposed; he had no desire to mark his tenancy with stirring deeds, or to aid in the accomplishment of his predecessor's plans. On the contrary, he seemed to have set himself to administer his government in peace and quietness, and to have opposed to the utmost of his ability all projects which seemed to have a tendency to upset men's minds.

Not so, however, his predecessor. Tseng's departure from Nanking was a splendid ovation; it resembled rather those scenes read of in the Arabian Nights, than the ordinary prosaic departure of a Chinese Mandarin. Tseng was, to a certain extent, the father of Nanking; to him it owed its recapture from the Tai-pings, and for nearly five years he had not ceased to watch over it. He had indeed been absent a considerable portion of the time, campaigning against the Nienfei, but he had taken care that his *locum tenens* should only rule in his name. When Li Hung Chang grew too independent of his former protector, a pretext was readily found for removing him to another post. Amidst the noise of crackers and Chinese fireworks of every description, along lines of old men kneeling and holding burning tapers, through rows of mandarins of every grade and station, Tseng finally left Nanking, to assume the office of Viceroy of the metropolitan province. There, as in Kiang-nan, troubles awaited him. The outrage at Tientsin, of which that at Yang Chow was but a poor rehearsal, comes upon him, and he is a second time brought in contact with foreigners. He has, however, learned a little experience; it would not a second time suit to ignore the occurrence. He, however, fails to see the drift of the investigation he was directed to make. He tries the conduct of the poor Sisters of Charity; and, like a just judge gives his decision that they were innocent of the charges laid against them; but overlooks, the guilt of the men whose punishment was a first necessity.

Meanwhile, news of Ma's death arrives at the capital; and almost before the fact of his having been murdered has reached Peking, we find it rumoured that Tseng is about to return to the southern capital. We pause before believing the report, which we eventually discover to be true. Tseng, however, is on his former transfer, is reluctant; he protests against the proposal, he is getting old and feeble, &c. His protest is duly published in the Peking *Gazette*, that all may read it and know. Nevertheless the duty is finally accepted, and we learn that he is shortly about to pay a another visit; this time it is reported by sea. We shall await with interest this second call. We remember how prevalent the rumours of his intention of driving us into the sea, were on his previous visit. This time he will come amongst us with added prestige. Not alone will he shine as the redoubtable captor of Nanking, but the fresh glory of having conquered the French will shine as a halo round him. He will, moreover, be at a sufficient distance from the capital to avoid any humiliation from the punishment which must eventually fall on the perpetrators of the massacre of the 21st June. It seems scarcely probable that Tseng, if the instigator of the outrages to which foreigners have been subjected, could really expect to effect the downfall of foreign influence. It seems more likely that the embroilment of the feeble Government at Peking is his main object. He has before learnt to fish in troubled waters; he seems, from recent events, to be complete master of his own actions; he has assiduously cultivated popularity with the masses; many of the high offices of Government were filled with his nominees; he is known to be ambitious; and little further remains to be ambitious for. Whether he will remain contented with the substance, without the other accompaniments of power, must be proved in a few years.

HOME OPINIONS ON THE MASSACRE AT TIENTSIN.

The Daily Telegraph has the following:—

After reading the detailed accounts of the recent massacre of Europeans at Tientsin, it is difficult to resist the conclusion that we have as yet made no real progress in dealing with that bitterly bigoted exclusiveness which has ever been the true wall of separation between China and civilised Europe. The three leading features of that outrage—treachery in planning, savage inhumanity in perpetrating, and complicity of the lower officials—carry us back to the days of the Macartney Embassy, when all classes in the Empire regarded foreigners as objects of contemptuous toleration within certain narrow limits, to be sacrificed without hesitation if they once infringe those bounds. For the Tientsin tragedy, indeed, there does not appear to have been even the excuse of broken treaty engagements. The town is one of the northern ports of the Empire that were opened to external trade by the Elgin Treaty, and it contains what is called a foreign settlement, in which most of the Europeans reside. How are we to explain the concentration of popular wrath on the heads of members of one nationality only? Perhaps the *Figaro* may see the finger of Bismark in this sudden outburst; but out of Paris we suspect there will be little difficulty in understanding the causes of so sanguinary an outrage. Missionaries have always been objects of suspicion in China. They have been distrusted by the officials, who regard them as spies penetrating the country far beyond the tracks of commerce; they are hated by the native priesthood as dangerous rivals, and they are disliked by the lower orders because they are foreigners. Protestant missionaries have occasionally suffered; but, as a rule, the palm of martyrdom has been reserved for the Roman Catholics, who have always been the most aggressive and the most successful in their proselytism. Indeed, the Annals of the Propaganda remind us that they regard China less as a country to be converted than as a recluiped wanderer to be recovered. Nor has the Roman Church forgotten that centuries ago her native adherents in the Empire numbered millions, that her missionaries held places of trust and honour near the Court, and that Jesuits contributed much both of the statesmanship and the science which then flourished in Peking. Hence the modern missionaries are zealous, and a little more. They are not all so prudent as Huc and Gabet, who, besides being pious priests, were accomplished men of the world, alike tolerant and unprejudiced. Unfortunately, the very thoroughness of their devotion to duty strengthens prejudices which might in course of time have died out before a less demonstrative spirit of proselytism. The Romanist missionaries, in their eagerness to save ignorant heathens, keep all the machinery of conversion in constant work to the minutest detail. To chapels, stations, and schools are added orphanages and homes for the helpless poor—institutions which the Chinese cannot understand, and therefore credit with the most diabolical purposes. The principal cause of that hatred with which the mission work at Tientsin was regarded was the charitable zeal of the Sisters in collecting, maintaining and educating orphan children. The ignorant rabble were told, and they believed, that the children were kidnapped for the purpose of being sacrificed in unholy rites or having parts of their bodies used for medicinal purposes. Had the missionary band been less hasty, had they qualified Christian zeal with worldly discretion, and been content to guide rather than to force local opinion, the outrage might never have occurred. But, as if all this were not enough—as if the claim that China was a mere preserve of the Church were not sufficient to keep native fanaticism in a chronic state of smouldering fury—the French Consul interferes, in his traditional capacity as protector of the Latin Christian, with an impudence that adds fuel to the flame. It is impossible to deny that this self asserting demeanour of our gallant neighbours in means of offence to many with whom they hold diplomatic intercourse. A Frenchman does not colonise, and he does not negotiate successfully either with savages or with settled communities whose civilisation is of a different type from his own, because his consciousness of ineffable superiority prevents him from seeing in the sentiments of such races anything else than prejudices which must be disregarded. Without casting undue blame on poor M. Fontanier, who has not survived to furnish the world with his own justification, it is impossible not to see in his mode of managing the Governor a repetition of the fatal mistakes that have so often made French officials revolt feelings which they ought as men of the world to have conciliated, and disregard motives which they might have enlisted in their favour. French missionary zeal, French diplomatic *brusquerie*—these were the direct impelling causes of the Tientsin massacres.

It is painful to record an outrage which recalls the worst episodes in our earlier intercourse with China, and the event shows how much has still to be done before our communications with that enormous Empire can be placed on a satisfactory footing. But the remedies for such a state of things are not difficult to ascertain. We may assume that, with or without the co-operation of other Powers, France will exact some kind of satisfaction for the outrage, and that the indemnity will, to a certain extent, form a guarantee for the future. We may further endorse a claim constantly made by Europeans in China, and admitted by our statesmen in theory, though not always carried out in practice, that the Imperial authorities should by public acts confer such a recognition on foreigners as shall remove the stigma of inferiority and sufferance, and convince the most ignorant natives that Europeans are not barely tolerated, but are practically equal. Again, weak as the central authority may be, we must least entitled to claim from it such an exercise of its power as shall restrain official subordinates from pandering to the lowest passions of the populace, and shall punish them sharply if they abuse their power to plot against the foreign residents who enjoy a nominal protection from the State. But our chief ground of hope in better things for the future lies in the conduct of foreigners themselves. After all, even fanaticism has its limits, and it cannot be difficult for Europeans resident in China to study the feelings of their most ignorant neighbours, and to disarm their prejudices, however unreasonable. There is some encouragement for them to do so in the fact that enlightenment and knowledge are spreading, though slowly in the Celestial Empire; and that each new foreign settlement becomes, after a time, a centre not only of trade, but of toleration. If missionaries choose their steps cautiously, and remember that to conciliate is the first condition of enduring success—if Consuls moderate the zeal of their countrymen as readily as they enforce demands on the Imperial authorities—there will be no repetition of the tragedy of Tientsin, and no necessity for those violent measures of reparation which so often embitter the original dispute.

The *European Mail* observes:—It is not likely, however much the Press may dilate upon the fearful catastrophe, that it will excite the horror of the general public as much as even a smaller calamity nearer home; but the London newspapers have nearly all had leaders upon it, and it is felt to be full of the most ominous significance. The accounts of it that have arrived show that the massacre was almost unparalleled in barbarity, and the only difficulty seems to be to place the responsibility for it on the right shoulders. When this has been done speedy vengeance and retribution quickly follow. The report that the murdered French Consul first fired on Ching now is not credited here at all. It is very widely and deeply felt that England ought to do all she possibly can, at any rate as far as her moral influence goes, to back up the French demand for full satisfactory for the outrage. Our own policy in China, it is urged, will have to undergo a thorough revision if we do not wish our countrymen and countrywomen there to meet some day or another with a similar calamity. We have, it is said, been dilly-dallying with the Chinese in political matters, treating them as though they understood or cared for our European code of honour, and henceforth we must treat with them as with a barbarous nation, superstitious, bigoted, and treacherous beyond redemption. One thing appears quite certain, that the "pig-tails" escape through the meshes of treaties in the most unscrupulous fashion, and that these are in many respects, in consequence, mere dead letters. The French Government, in spite of the dreadful struggle it is contending with at home, has still found breath within the last week to consider what course should be taken in regard to the Tientsin massacre, and it is stated that the French squadron in China is to be immediately strengthened. Whether this be so or no, it is quite certain that as soon as ever the present continental war is over, if adequate retribution be postponed so long, the Chinese will have to pay the piper dearly for the dreadful outrage, the details of which have so thrilled with horror the readers of English newspapers within the last few days.

BRITISH DEFENCES.

(Times.)

The figures given by Lord Elcho in one of his recent letters to us suggest a simple solution of the great problem now before the country. Let the reader only look at the following enumeration of our Military Forces as actually existing at this moment. According to the Estimates of the present year accepted by Parliament, we have now,—

Troops of the Line	189,000
Army Reserve, Class 1	3,000
Army Reserve, Class 2	20,000
Militia	134,037
Yeomanry Cavalry	17,103
Volunteers	139,281
Volunteer Artillery	33,813
	533,233

With the exception of some 90,000 troops of the Line serving in India or on other stations abroad, the whole of this enormous force is at home, and available, as far as its organization permits, for the defence of the kingdom. It is not, therefore, absolutely clear that if the requisite organization were forthcoming, the problem of our national defences would be solved, and the protection of these shores sufficiently assured? It will be seen that we have within the limits of these islands 430,000 men enrolled under various titles for military service, besides which it must be remembered that an augmentation of 20,000 regular troops was voted just before Parliament rose. This raises the total to 450,000, and Lord Elcho himself, though taking a very liberal estimate of our obligations, does not, as far as mere numbers go, ask for much more. Evidently, therefore, if all these men, or a fair proportion, are effective soldiers, our Military Force is as strong as it need be.

Let us now, however, assume that the exigencies of war call for the despatch of the Regular Army, or the greater portion of it, to foreign garrisons or foreign parts. This would take away, say, 100,000 men, but it would still leave us with 350,000—in other words, as powerful a Force as the French themselves sent into the field at the beginning of the present war. Still, therefore, we should have as many troops as could be well thought necessary for the protection of the country against invasion. But of what is this Force really composed? It comprises, first, a Home Army, which, under the name of a Militia, is organized on the model of the Line, and which when called out for duty represents in fact a Regular Army maintained for home service. This Force, as 135,000 strong. Next comes the Army Reserves, which include a body of about 14,000 Enrolled Pensioners, concerning whom we shall say more presently. The Yeomanry, or Cavalry of the Home Army, are 17,000 in number, and after all these come the Volunteers, numbering 170,000. Of course such returns are liable to deductions, but not more so in this case than in others, and as far as regards the numerical strength of our Land Forces at home the conclusion remains sufficient to assure us. It will be seen, however, that this Force is broken up into three great divisions—retired soldiers of the Line, Militia only occasionally embodied, and Volunteers with less training even than the Militia, and still less organization. It is clear there should be a combination or fusion of such elements on some principle or other so as to make out of these disjointed Reserves a real Home Army, or Army of Great Britain. Which Force, then, should be taken for the nucleus? We answer, that which approaches already most closely to the standard—the Militia. What, then, does the Militia require for its thorough efficiency? First, officers; next, more training at camps of exercise and in company with regular troops; thirdly, complete organization of subsidiary services; and, lastly, increase of strength.

Now, here, in the first place, let us ask why 14,000 tried and trained soldiers should be maintained apart under the title of Enrolled Pensioners, instead of being poured into the Militia, where their example and teaching would do excellent service. Let it not be imagined that these men are broken down or past work, either from infirmity or age. They are not only capable of such service as we expect from the Militia, but are actually held to it. In case of war they may be embodied for any length of time and employed within the limits of the kingdom, and they are all thoroughly disciplined and fit at least for garrison duties. They represent, it should be understood, a selection from a much larger body. The whole number of Pensioners capable in a general sense of bearing arms is something like 40,000, of whom those "enrolled" men are best, and, as no man is allowed to be borne on the strength of the corps after the age of fifty, they represent no decrepit or superannuated body. Are not these the very men for leavening the Militia? Then as to numbers. Eclipsed as the Militia has been of late years by the Volunteers, it is nevertheless so popular a Force that there is not the smallest difficulty in raising men for it. The Militia regiments are at this moment at least twice as strong as the battalions of the Line, and we state no more than is known to all acquainted with the subject when we say that the numbers of these regiments might be doubled in a few weeks' time if the word were given. The quotas actually fixed for the Force are exceedingly low compared with our present population, and would easily bear considerable increase. In short, up to this point, supposing we were to take our stand upon the Militia, there would be no difficulty at all. To make the Militia our Home Army and raise it to 200,000 or even 300,000 men would cost nothing but a resolution to that effect.

Then, however, follows the far more troublesome question of officers. We have not half as many officers as are required even for our present 130,000 men. How are we to obtain them for double those numbers? The theory of the case is that our regiments of Militia are officered, like Prussian regiments, by the nobility and landed gentry of the several counties on the nomination of the Lords Lieutenant. The fact is that commissions are no longer sought by candidates of this class, nor, considering the position of the Force at this moment, can we much wonder at the result. It would be better, however, on all grounds, to recognize this fact, and look in other quarters for the required supply. Take the Regular Army first. The number of officers, well trained and instructed, who retire from the service in the prime of life is very large. Sometimes they are satisfied with a few years' soldiering, and being men of means can afford to relinquish the profession. More frequently they retire on marriage, or from a fascination to go to India, but it may be said that nine out of ten of them would ask for nothing better than service in a real Home Army. In fact, as a rule, they pine for employment, and if the Militia were but put on an acceptable footing, we believe every vacancy in the Force might be filled in a week from this source alone. But why not resort to the Line itself, and select a hundred or two of the most intelligent and deserving non-commissioned officers for commissions in the Militia? They would willingly come, and if they brought with them some ideas of economy and thrift, the Militia officers would be none the worse for it. Let any military man now say whether with officers so selected and numbers increased at discretion the Militia might not be made as good an Army as could be desired. Of course, there would be wanted cavalry and artillery, commissariat, transport, and all the other services, but the officers and men of a really efficient and popular Army would be here to our hands.

It is stated that the Marquis of Hertford has left a large portion of his personal property to the Prince Imperial.

A VALUABLE BULL.—Mr. M'Intosh of Haverling Park, Essex, has sold his roan bull-calf "Grand Duke of Haverling," when only one month old, to Mr. H. Brassey, M.P. of Preston Hall, Kent, for 600 guineas. There were no fewer than four applicants, who offered the same price.

A TORONTO telegram of August 28th, says:—The Red River expedition reached Fort Francis on the 4th of August. All well. Telegrams received from Fort Garry announce that advance parties had reached Lake Winnipeg, and were expected at Fort Garry on the 20th of August.

MR. CHISHOLM ANSTEY IN CALCUTTA.

(Correspondent of Cycl.)

As a sort of interlude, however, between the telegrams, we have been enjoying a subordinate excitement to which an old friend of your readers, Mr. Chisholm Anstey, has contributed in no small degree. The Wahabee Conspiracy case has been before the High Court for some time, and has created some interest among both Europeans and natives, but especially the latter. The Wahabees are a sect of Mohammedans who appear to be banded into a secret society, and who during the Indian mutiny were very active against the British government. They have lately been moving again, and "from information received" that he had been supplying funds to the sect for seditious purposes, the government arrested a wealthy Mohammedan named Ameer Khan (who is called the "Rothschild of India") and have for the last nine months confined him in prison without either bringing a direct charge against him or allowing his trial to take place. He consequently applied for a writ of Habeas Corpus, and Mr. Anstey was retained from Bombay to make the necessary application, which he did in a three days' speech—very learned, very witty, and very abusive. Commencing with an attack upon the Viceroy, whose disinterestedness in coming out here "to accept a pittance of forty thousand a year, he, a peer, not a mere knight, but a puka peer, a pucka *Irish* peer," he lauded with an unparalleled audacity of sarcasm. He then assailed the Lieutenant-governor, took advantage of the presence of the Hon. A. Eden, a prominent member of the Bengal Civil Service, to rail at the incompetency and the corruption of the Civil Service, after which he roundly abused the whole European community, and he accompanied it all by a running invective directed at the Advocate General and the standing counsel to the government. It was however a very able display, though to no purpose, as the writ has been refused very properly, though upon grounds which are rather in support of its being granted than otherwise. Not that the matter is intended to end there, for Mr. Anstey has applied for another writ known by the barbarous name of "mainprise," and threatens if it be not granted to apply to each of the Judges in turn; although it is to be hoped, if the carries this threat into execution, that when applying to the "Civilian Judges" he will moderate his diatribes against the Civil Service. His natural combativeness has led him to signalise himself in other places besides the high Court, for he had not been here two days before he was engaged in a bitter quarrel with the Committee of the Bengal Club—of which he is an honorary member. One on the rules of the Club is that no *pipes* are allowed to be smoked in particular rooms. Mr. Anstey dearly loves his chibouque, and this partiality led him into a contravention of the rule; consequently a complaint was laid against him to which he replied in what he mildly terms a "caustic manner," charging the members with aping the manners of a class who are only known to them by name, and with trying to imitate gentlemen degenerating into gents. In spite of this passage at arms, however, he still smokes his pipe (shall I say "of peace") in the saloons of the Bengal Club, the members of which prefer to leave him to his own devices. In addition to this he has in the three weeks during which he has been here, had a dispute with the police (also about smoking his pipe in forbidden territory) and has emblistered the Editor of the *Englishman* (a quondam acquaintance) by trying to make a contempt of Court case out of an article, and by publishing a private correspondence between them. Altogether he has managed to heap together in a short time as much discord as was well possible, and to a man of his combative nature this must be very satisfactory. He however returns to Bombay when the Wahabee case is concluded, at which the Bar will not be sorry as he is taking all the business now.

ON THE TRAINING OF BRITISH INFANTRY.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

A narrative of the tactics of the two contending armies will be looked for with the greatest interest by all who are anxiously watching the effect on troops of the modern improvements in firearms. Judging from facts already known, and from the two systems of tactics pursued by the Prussian and French armies, it would seem that small bodies—call them companies as in Prussia, or half-battalions as they might be in our service—are more suitable for rapid manœuvre than the battalion system of the French. Now rapid manœuvres are above all things essential when troops are under the fire of rifled artillery and breech loaders. To secure rapidity without confusion must be the aim of every general. To manœuvre over broken ground, such as is usually found in European battle-fields, must be the object of all drill and training. To advance with celerity, inflicting the greatest injury on the enemy while availing themselves of every description of cover, is the chief desideratum of infantry skirmishers. To perform well the minor operations of war, such as advanced and rear guards, out-picquet duty, reconnaissances, &c., must be the first object of any officer who aspires to be more than a mere drawing room soldier.

The question, therefore, must suggest itself, whether these duties are taught and practised sufficiently in our service. That there is difficulty in practising them few will deny who know anything about military duty in England. In the first place there are not many open commons; the land is almost entirely in the hands of proprietors, who would naturally object to the manœuvres of troops over their ground. Even if this difficulty be overcome, there is, or rather was until this war caused a change in opinion, so great a fear lest either officers or soldiers should suffer the least hardship, that those in command shrank from the risk attending a march in a hot day, or the liability to cold or rheumatism from sleeping in the open air at night. People forget that no omelette can be made without breaking eggs; that if war is to be taught a few of its risks must be run. Thus the flying columns from Aldershot ceased to teach what they were intended; officers and men being so carefully provided with all necessaries that the lessons of looking out for themselves were lost.

Economy of fuel, of rations, the method of collecting the former and of cooking the latter, must be instilled into our troops. All ranks must learn that two things in war are of vital importance, viz., the careful husbanding of food and ammunition, and that this lesson is better acquired in peace than by bitter experience when before the enemy. There is no greater mistake than to say men will soon learn what is wanted from them when they are obliged to do so. It is the excuse of idleness and apathy. Have not the Prussians, more than any other nation, trained their troops in time of peace, and by sham fights, which at least gave an image of real war, endeavoured to instil into them some of its realities? and have not the French, like ourselves, been content with mere parade movements? Again, if the operations of light infantry are more necessary with the new arms of precision, greater individual training is requisite for officers and men to insure these operations being carefully performed. But the continual practice of battalion drill checks individuality. All ranks act under one head, merely obeying orders with mechanical precision; whereas the very reverse is wanted in real war. How often it happens that parts of battalions become separated either by the nature of the operations or by the natural obstacles of of the country! Sometimes, especially in skirmishing, companies are divided and non commissioned officers even have to exercise much responsibility in separate commands. A habit of self reliance should therefore be acquired, and men should be taught that an error resulting from too great energy is far more pardonable than one arising from indecision and fear of responsibility.

Nothing makes soldiering so wearisome, and nothing tends so much to foster the idleness and apathy of officers and men, as the monotony of barrack life. Teach all ranks their drill as the rudiment, and rudiment alone, of their education. Then teach them their real work as soldiers. Marching, outpost duty, bivouacking, field engineering must be learned by every regiment that really aspires to be good infantry. All ranks like the work, officers and men become interested, dissipation and drunkenness the results of idleness and boredom, are checked, and a really effective infantry is produced. Something must be risked, hardship must be endured. A long march followed by a bivouac on a wet night may not be pleasant, but still it is better than sitting in a public-house. Fewer men will become ill from the effects of hardship than from those of dissipation; and, above all, soldiers will learn that there is something real in their profession, and that it is not only an affair of drill and pipe-clay.

It is said that a battalion of the Guards has

LATER TELEGRAMS.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

The outward bound steamer *Mongolia* left Aden for Galle 24th September.

(By Indo-European Telegraph.)

LONDON, 23rd September, 11.40 a.m.

The Prussians deny the alleged French victories.

Two thousand (2,000) of the Gardo Mobile have been captured at Versailles.

Another Strasburg lunette has been taken.

The French Fleet has quitted the Baltic.

It is understood that M. Jules Favre has offered as terms of peace complete indemnification for the costs of the war; the demolition of the fortifications of Metz and Strasburg, besides the surrender of a portion of the French Fleet.

(By Indo-European Telegraph.)

LONDON, 22nd September, 3.25 p.m.

The Prussians have taken Toul.

A letter from General Wimpfen throws the blame of the capitulation at Sedan on the Emperor Napoleon.

Mr. Morton has accepted the appointment of American Minister at London.

MISCELLANEOUS.

They say dentists never get rich. We admit there are many poor ones.—*Boston Post.*

The *Broad Arrow* hears "that the dockyard at Malta is in a most disgraceful state; so far from any surplus stores existing, when the fleet left there was scarcely more than enough steam coal to supply one ship! It is probable that stores are now being sent out, but this is only another example of the manner in which an economising Government has managed to comply with the demands of the country for a reduction of the cost of our armaments."

An extraordinary phenomenon was recently witnessed at Ramsgate. There was a rapid and very unusual rise of the sea, not unlike the "bore" which is seen in some tidal rivers, accompanied by a succession of heavy waves, which rolled up the harbour with prodigious force. The rush of water was so enormous and so sudden that the lives of a number of ladies and gentlemen were placed in great peril, and thirty of the bathing machines were first floated away, and then dashed upon the shore. Fifteen of the machines were utterly destroyed. Happily, the bathers were all saved, many of them, however, with the loss of all their clothes, and with a narrow escape of their lives.

A Scotch paper reports that recently one of the herring boats at Dunbar brought in a good shoot of herrings from the Fife coast, also landed a specimen of a rare fish called a "puffy." From the description given of this fish it appears to be a compound of an alderman and a life guardsman. It was six feet two in length, four feet round at the thickest part of the body, and the fatty matter in which it was enveloped was about one inch in thickness. It was furnished with two rows of teeth in each jaw twenty-three teeth in the lower row, and twenty-four in the upper. It weighed between four and five cwt.—*Pall Mall Gazette, Aug. 29.*

The following extraordinary statement reaches the *Pall Mall Gazette* from Rome:—A great sensation has been produced at Rome by the arrival at Civita Vecchia of the English ironclad *Defence*, having on board 450 soldiers. The captain instantly paid a visit to the commandant of the fort, but excused himself from receiving a return visit on the ground that he was obliged by his orders to go at once to Rome to deliver despatches from the English Foreign Office. He has since had an audience of the Pope. The *Vatican* affirms that he is the bearer of an important communication to the Pontifical Government, and some go so far as to the state that the *Defence* has come prepared to receive the Pope on board, and convey him to Malta.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

HONGKONG, OCT. 12TH, EVENING.

The market has kept quiet but steady, with a small native demand for Bengal. In Malwa nothing has been done. The following are the ruling prices:—New Patna, $547½ to $550; New Benares, $517½ to $520; Malwa, per picul $655 to $657½; Patna, 9th sale on three weeks' time, $547½ to $550.

OCT. 13TH, MORNING.

No change in the drug market at present.

Further sales in manufactures have occurred as follows:—Grey Shirting, 8¼lbs. 2,000 pieces at $2.72½, 10lbs. 1,000 pieces at $3.45; Yarn, 16/24, 20 bales Singapore at $95; 20/24, 25 bales at $122½; 38/42, 20 bales at $144; T-Cloths, 7lbs. Ordinary, 3,500 pieces at $1.83 to $1.95; 7lbs. Mexicans, 10,500 pieces at $2.05 to $2.27½; 8lbs. 1,200 pieces at $2.50 to $2.55; Drills, 40 yards 15lbs. 750 pieces at $4.07½ to $4.10; 14lbs. 770 pieces at $3.62½; Turkey reds 500 pieces at $2.47½; Long Ells 300 pieces at $7.35; Gentian Lastings 800 pieces at $14.25. Spanish Stripes 360 pieces at 68 to 73 cents; Medium Cloth, 40 pieces at $1.05; Blankets 400 pairs at $5.90.

In *Metals* a sale of Lead is reported amounting to 200 piculs at $5.75.

There is a small business doing in Banks, a few new being placed at 22 per cent. premium. Victoria Fires are again in demand, about 30 were placed at $25 for cash. A few Whampoa Dock have changed hands at 13 per cent. discount.

Exchange is very quiet, some small sales of Bank paper being made at 4s. 5½d.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—

Bank Bills, at 3 months' sight,	4/4½
Do. at 6 months' sight,	4/5 to 4/5½
Credits, at 6 months' sight,	4/5½ to 4/5¾
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight,	4/5½
Bank Bills on demand,	4/3¾

ON SHANGHAI.—

Bank, 3 days' sight,	74½
Bank, 15 days' sight,	74¾
Private, 30 days' sight,	75½

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 229 to 229½

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 229 to 229½

SHARES.

Hongkong Bank Shares, Old	23 p. c. prem.
" New	22 p. c. "
Union Insurance Society of Canton	$1,800 p. s. "
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares,	$1,325 p. s. "
China & J'pan Marine Insurance, Tls. 50 p. s.	"
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares,	$207½ p. s. "
China Fire,	$50 to $51 p. s. "
Victoria Fire,	$25 p. s. "
H'kong & W'poa Dock,	13 per cent. dis.
H'kong C'ton & Macao Steam Boat Shares	30 per cent. prem
Shanghai Steam Navigation Co.	par.
China Sea, Saigon, and Ttmits S. S. Co.	par.
China and Straits Steam Navigation,	par.
Hongkong Gas,	$47 p. s
Hongkong Hotel Shares,	60 per cent. dis.
Hongkong Distillery Co	20 p. c. prem.
Indo Chinese Sugar Co.	par.

SALES ON OCTOBER 12TH, 1870.

As reported by Chinese.

Punqua, 10 bags, at $28.50, by Kin Fung to travelling merchant.

Vermicelli, 50 bags, at $7.00, by Kin Fung to travelling merchant.

Tin, 300 slabs, at $32.00, by Hop Hing to Ningpo merchant.

White Sugar, 164 bags, at $7.40, by Yee Kee to Shanghai merchant.

Brown Sugar, 360 bags, at $3.40, by Yee Kee to Shanghai merchant.

Bombay Cotton, 100 bales, at $20.55, by Parsee merchant to Kin Nam.

Bombay Cotton, 50 bales, at $20.55, by Parsee merchant to Kin Nam.

Bombay Cotton, 50 bales, at $20.55, by Parsee merchant to Kin Nam.

FOR SALE.

THE whole STOCK and TOOLS of the "WEST POINT FOUNDRY," with a lease on the premises for 3 years, commencing 17th June last, and can be renewed on the same terms.

For particulars, apply on the premises.

tf 1795 Hongkong, 7th October, 1870.

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1869. Price $10.

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1870.

Vessels on the Berth.

COMPAGNIE DES SERVICES MARITIMES DES MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.

THE Company's Steamer

"VOLGA,"

Capt. Boubée, will be dispatched for YOKOHAMA *(Direct)*, TO-DAY, the 13th instant, at 3 P.M.

C. BERTRAND, *Principal Agent.*

2d 1805 Hongkong, 12th October, 1870.

FOR LONDON, *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE British Steamer

"ABBOTSFORD,"

Captain Mann, expected here from Shanghai on or about the 12th instant, will have quick despatch as above.

She has room for about 300 tons cargo, for which apply to

JOHN BURD & Co.

tf 1806 Hongkong, 10th October, 1870.

FOR BANGKOK.

THE *A* 1 British Barque

"SPEEDWELL,"

will leave in four days for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

THE BORNEO CO. LIMITED.

4d 1815 Hongkong, 12th October, 1870.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE British barque

"FAIZE ALLUM,"

Captain Kneen, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will meet with quick despatch for above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

MUNJEEBHOY KHUNJEE.

tf 1791 Hongkong, 7th October, 1870.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Brig

"NUEVO CONSTANTE,"

Captain Angel Fabie, will be soon dispatched as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

REMEDIOS & Co.

tf 1782 Hongkong, 6th October, 1870.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE *A* 1 British Barque

"SOPHIE,"

Captain Green, will leave for the above port on or about the 20th instant, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged.

For Freight, apply to

B. CAWASJEE, *Charterer.*

20d 1754 Hongkong, 1st October, 1870.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE *A* 1 American double decked Barque

"JOHN WORSTER,"

Captain Knowles, having the greater part of her Cargo engaged, will load at this and Whampoa for the above port, and have immediate despatch.

For Freight, apply to

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 1726 Hongkong, 26th September, 1870.

FOR SYDNEY, *and should sufficient inducement offer*, NEW ZEALAND.

THE British Barque

"MEMENTO,"

Captain Thompson, will have early despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1676 Hongkong, 14th September, 1870.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE fine Ocean Steamship

"ERCILLIA,"

W. Lilley, Commander, expected here from London via Suez Canal on or about the 13th September, will meet with quick despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BOURJAU, HUBENER & Co.

tf 1602 Hongkong, 2nd September, 1870.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE *A* 1 American ship

"GUIDING STAR,"

Captain E. M. Freeman, will have early despatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1650 Hongkong, 10th September, 1870.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE *A* 1 American Clipper ship

"GAMECOCK,"

Captain Sherburne, will load at Whampoa for the above port, and will have immediate despatch.

For Freight, apply to

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 1647 Hongkong, 9th September, 1870.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE First-class American Ship

"OSCEOLA,"

Walden, master, will have despatch from Whampoa for the above port.

For Freight, apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

2m 1633 Hongkong, 7th September, 1870.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE British Ship

"MARQUIS OF ARGYLE,"

Capt. McKoon, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have immediate dispatch for the above ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ROZARIO & Co.

tf 1603 Hongkong, 2nd September, 1870.

DENTISTRY.

BY

V. D. COLLINS, D.D.S.,

No. 7, Arbuthnot Road,—street N.E. of Victoria Gaol.

ARTIFICIAL WORK on gold and other bases. Fees for filling, sealing, or extracting teeth, $5 each operation. A liberal reduction to persons of small means.

tf 1597 Hongkong, 1st September, 1870.

STAG HOTEL STORES.

JUST LANDED AND FOR SALE.

Ex "L'Imperatrice" and "John Lidgett."

HENNESSY & Co.'s BRANDY (2) ★★★

do. do. do. do. (1) ★

Swaine, Boord & Co. OLD TOM.

do. do. do. GINGER BRANDY.

L. L. Irish WHISKEY.

Scotch WHISKEY. (Assorted brands).

Graham's PORT WINE.

Pale SHERRY.

Bass & Co.'s PALE ALE, in pints, by Cameron and Saunders.

Guinness' STOUT, in pints, by Burke.

York HAMS.

Cheddar CHEESE.

Prime Dorset BUTTER.

J. B. WATSON, *Proprietor.*

tf 1783 Hongkong, 6th October, 1870.

ORIENTAL HOTEL.

JOHN B. HOLLAND, *Sole Proprietor,*

BEGS most respectfully to inform the public that he has just completed extensive additions to the *Wellington Street* wing of the above Hotel, for the better accommodation of Boarders with Bed Rooms, Bath Rooms, and Dining Room.

Tiffin, at 12.

Dinner, " 7.

BILLIARD ROOMS.

BOWLING ALLEYS, &c.

tf 1697 Hongkong, 19th September, 1870.

E. R. HANDLEY,

HOUSE AND SHIP PLUMBER, COPPER SMITH, BRASS FOUNDER AND GAS FITTER.

(LATE PATERSON & HANDLEY),

70 P. Praya West.

Next to the P. & O. Coal Stores,

tf 1681 HONGKONG. [Sept. 15

NOTICE.

MESSRS. MICHELL, BARNARD & Co., of Manila, have been appointed Agents for Manila for the *Daily Press, Chinese Issue of Daily Press, Overland Trade Report, Straits Times Extra*, and all other publications issued from this Office, and residents in Manila will please make application to them.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DISPATCHED
LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL	Abbotsford (str.)	Mann		John Burd & Co.	Quick dispatch.
NEW YORK	Gamecock	Sherburne	Whampoa	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	John Worster	Knowles	Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Osceola	Walden	Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Guiding Star	E. M. Freeman	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SYDNEY	Memento	Thompson	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MELBOURNE & SYDNEY	Marquis of Argyle	McKoon	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
BOMBAY	Sophie	Green	Hongkong	B. Cawasjee	On or about the 20th inst.
Do.	Faize Allum	Kneen	Hongkong	Munjeebhoy Khunjee	Quick dispatch
MANILA	Manila (str.)	Abaroa	Hongkong	Landstein & Co.	To-day, at 3 P.M.
Do.	Nuevo Constante	Angel Fabie	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Luzon (str.)		Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
BANGKOK	Speedwell		Hongkong	The Borneo Co. Limited	Quick dispatch.
YOKOHAMA	Volga (str.)	Boubée	Hongkong	Messageries Imperiales	To-day, at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	Ercillia (str.)	W. Lilley	Hongkong	Bourjau, Hubener & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Azof (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On the 15th inst., at noon.
Do. Do. Do.	Yesso (str.)	Ashton	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On the 15th inst., at noon.

For Sale.

SAYLE & CO.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,

LINEN DRAPERS, SILK MERCERS TAILORS, HABERDASHERS, OUTFITTERS, &c., &c.

Would call attention to their undermentioned Departments, which are now unusually well assorted with their new designs for the Spring Trade.

CLOTHS and TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

BLACK AND BLUE BROAD CLOTHS AND DOESKINS.

NAVAL AND MILITARY CLOTHS.

FANCY DOESKINS, TWEEDS.

3/4 COATINGS.

And a large Assortment of the newest designs in suit lengths only.

PLAIN AND FANCY FLANNELS.

WHITE DRILLS & MARSELLA.

FANCY AND PLAIN COLORED DUCKS, WHITE AND COLORED DUCKS.

QUILTINGS AND VESTINGS.

The Cutting Department under the superintendence of practical West End CUTTERS.

HOSIERY.

GENTLEMEN'S COTTON, LISLE, & SILK SOCKS, in every size.

LINEN COLLARS, in all the newest shapes.

WHITE AND COLORED PAPER COLLARS.

GENTLEMEN'S INDIA GAUZE, MERINO, SILK & WOOL & SILK UNDER VESTS.

LONG CLOTH AND CRIMEAN SHIRTS. A large Assortment of PAJAMAS.

SILK & CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.

SCARVES AND TIES, of the newest designs.

HATS.

GENTLEMEN'S BLACK PARIS, DRAB, BEAVER, AND FELT HATS.

BLACK AND DRAB STIFF AND SOFT FELTS.

NAVY AND SCOTCH CAPS.

STRAW HATS.

WALKING STICKS AND UMBRELLAS.

DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS & NAPKINS, in all sizes.

8/4 and 10/4 DAMASK, by the Yard.

WHITE & BROWN TURKISH TOWELS AND BATH SHEETS.

LINEN AND COTTON SHEETINGS.

QUILTS AND COUNTERPANES.

MUSLIN AND LACE CURTAINS.

WORSTED DAMASKS AND REPS.

VICTORIA, REP, PRINTED AND EMBROIDERED TABLE COVERS.

BLANKETS, MOSQUITO NETS.

MATS AND MATTINGS.

OIL CLOTH.

LEATHERS AND FLOOR CLOTHS.

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT, CORNER OF NANKIN AND SZECHUEN ROADS, SHANGHAI.

FOR SALE.

MUNTZ'S Yellow METAL and Composition NAILS.

Copper SHEETS.

do. RODS.

Yellow Metal RODS.

At L. FRICKEL & Co.

tf 1516 Hongkong, 17th August, 1870.

THE TOURISTS GUIDE.—POCKET FORM.

REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.

The Daily Press Office.

FOR SALE.

THE Thorough Bred Australian gelding "JAVELIN," by "Cossack, out of "Jenny Lind."

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

tf 1737 Hongkong, 28th September, 1870.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'

Merchant Navy, Navy Boiled, Long Flax, Crown } CANVAS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

FOR SALE,

CHAMPAGNE:—

ROEDERER CARTE NOIR.

ROEDERER CARTE BLANCHE.

ROEDERER CARTE BLANCHE DORE.

ROEDERER GLADIATEUR.

SANDER & Co.,

Sole Agents for Hongkong and China.

tf 1694 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1869.

NOW READY.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY, WITH THE PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

AN ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, by the Rev. W. LOBSCHEID, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR scope and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Couri and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

The scope of the work is so great, and its utilitarian purposes so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully, with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

TRUBNER & Co.,

60, PATERNOSTER ROW,

W. H. BELL,

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

For Sale.

JUST LANDED AND FOR SALE.

Ex Steamer "Delaware," and other arrivals.

HAMBURG PRIME MESS PORK.

Stockholm TAR.

Frosts, Bull ROPE, Rigging and Running ROPE.

Brown SHEATHING FELT.

Muntz's YELLOW METAL and COMPOSITION NAILS.

India Rubber PACKING.

Italian Hemp PACKING.

T. and D. Henry's Best Government Navy CANVAS.

Hubbuck's Boiled and Raw LINSEED OIL.

Hubbuck's PAINTS of all descriptions.

AT

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

tf 1743 Hongkong, 28th September, 1870.

MACEWEN & Co.

Have for Sale, ex late arrivals—

CHINA Breakfast SERVICES.

Dinner SETS. Toilet SETS.

Coal SCOOPS, for Dining and Drawing Rooms.

Exhibition Steak DISHES.

Crystal BISCUIT BOXES.

Wedgwood SAUCEPANS.

Block Tin Dish COVERS, with E. P. Handles.

Block Tin Tea and Coffee POTS.

Sponge BATHS.

Kerosine Table LAMPS and CHANDELIERS.

Electro Plated Cruet STANDS, Liqueur STANDS, Pickle STANDS.

Electro Plated Sugar BASKETS, CANDLESTICKS, Butter DISHES.

Electro Plated Dish COVERS, Ice PAILS, Tea and Coffee POTS.

Electro Plated Dinner and Dessert FORKS and SPOONS.

Electro Plated Ice PITCHERS, elegant new American patterns.

GLASSWARE.

Table LINEN.

BASS'S ALE, in Hogsheads, Barrels, and Kilderkins.

GUINNESS'S STOUT, in bottle.

Copying PRESSES, Foolscap size.

Coloured GLASS.

Manila CORDAGE.

Via Suez Canal,—

India Rubber BELTING for MACHINERY from 2 in. to 11 in.

Leather do. from 1½ in. to 4 in.

13, *Queen's Road Central.*

131 Hongkong, 30th May, 1870.

MISS ROSE has received, per Overland Mail and S.S. *Eldon*, a choice assortment of Ladies' and Children's Trimmed and Untrimmed HATS, the newest shapes.

Ladies' BONNETS.

A large and well selected Stock of FLOWERS, &c.

Ladies' NECK TIES.

Ladies' Fashionable COLLARS and SLEEVES.

Ladies' Lace and Hemmed-stitched HANDKERCHIEFS.

A nice assortment of Fashionable Dress TRIMMINGS.

Ladies' and Children's Kid BOOTS.

Children's Patent SLIPPERS, in all sizes.

Gentlemen's HATS, "Christy's."

UMBRELLAS.

PERFUMERY, &c., &c.

Opposite the Roman Catholic Church, Wellington Street.

tf 1711 Hongkong, 21st September, 1870.

TATHAM'S BRANDY in 1 doz. cases.

" SHERRY " 3 "

" PORT " 2 "

" CLARET " 1 "

BIRLEY & Co.

F. D. WALKER & CO., SHIP BROKERS AND GENERAL SHIPPING AGENTS. No. 24B, YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

1y 6411 [Ap. 4

PHOTOGRAPHY.

THE Undersigned has opened his new rooms, No. 29, *Queen's Road*, next door to Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

J. THOMSON.

tf 915 Hongkong, 16th May, 1870.

CARD.

MR. M. GRAY, 621 & 623, Clay St., San Francisco, respectfully announces to the American and European residents of China, the completion of such facilities, as enable him to supply, and guarantee, articles in his line in *San Francisco at Manufacturer's Local Rates.*

Agency by Appointment for STEINWAY & SONS, NEW YORK, and other fine makers of GRAND, SQUARE, & UPRIGHT PIANOS. E. P. NEEDHAM & SONS, and other makers of PARLOR ORGANS, MELODEONS, &c. BAND INSTRUMENTS.

And a complete stock of all kinds of Musical Instruments, String s, Sheet Music and Books.

At Wholesale and Retail.

All instruments carefully tested and packed in a thorough manner. 3m 1410 July 29

GEORGE GLASSE,

(FIVE YEARS MANAGER TO KINSFORD & Co., PICCADILLY LONDON, AND 28, PLACE VENDOME, PARIS),

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN CHEMIST VICTORIA DISPENSARY, HONGKONG AND YOKOHAMA. SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS SUPPLIED AND REFITTED.

tf 2036 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1867

NOW READY

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT.

By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography

PRICE: In Paper Wrappers, ... $1.50

Neatly Bound, ... $2.00

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office

WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the Public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at *Endicott's Lane*, and that he has always a great quantity of Best COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.

1y 558 Hongkong, 22nd March, 1870.

Intimations.

QUICK TIME AND CHEAP FARES!

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL!

THE GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE VIA CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,

Is now in complete running order from SAN FRANCISCO TO THE ATLANTIC SEA BOARD!

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY!

Making prompt connections with the several Railway Lines in the Eastern States for all the Cities of the UNITED STATES and CANADA, and connecting at NEW YORK With the several Steamer Lines to ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND ALL EUROPEAN PORTS.

THROUGH TIME GOING EAST. From San Francisco to Omaha, 4 days and 7 hours; to CHICAGO, 5 days and 7 hours; to NEW YORK, 6 days and 20 hours.

SILVER PALACE SLEEPING COACHES, SECOND TO NONE IN THE WORLD,

Are Run Daily, from SAN FRANCISCO to NEW YORK and intermediate points. These DRAWING ROOM CARS by day, and SLEEPING CARS by night, are unexcelled for comfort and convenience to the passenger while en route—combining the elegance of a private parlor and all accommodations pertaining to a well-furnished chamber, with Comfortable Couches, Clean Bedding, &c. A competent Porter accompanies each Car to attend to the wants of our patrons.

CHILDREN not over Twelve (12) years of age, Half Fare; under Five (5) years of age, FREE. 100 POUNDS OF BAGGAGE per adult passenger FREE. 50 POUNDS OF BAGGAGE per child between 5 and 12 years, FREE.

EXTRA BAGGAGE over 100 pounds between Sacramento and Omaha currency $15 per 100 pounds.

THROUGH TICKET OFFICE:

415, CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

THROUGH FREIGHTS from SAN FRANCISCO to NEW YORK and other Eastern Cities, contracted through at low rates.

MARK GOODS CARE C. P. R. R.

A. N. TOWNE, *Gen'l Supt. C.P.R.R.*

T. H. GOODMAN, Gen'l Pass'r Agent, Sacramento, Cal.

C. G. HAMMOND, *Gen'l Supt. U.P.R.R.*

FRAS. COLTON, Gen'l Pass'r Agent, Omaha, Nebraska.

1914

SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL, HONGKONG.

TRUSTEES—

The Colonial Secretary.

The Honourable W. KESWICK, Esq.,

GEO. HEARD, Esq.,

The Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Company, (ex officio).

W. STANLEY ADAMS, M.D., *Resident Surgeon.*

H. G. JAMES, Esq., *Hon. Secretary & Treasurer.*

TERMS OF ADMISSION—

1st Class (Private Room), per day, $3.00

2nd " (2 Beds in one Room), " $2.00

3rd " (Public Wards), " $1.00

These charges are inclusive of all Medicines and Attendances, but exclusive of Wines or Articles not in the recognised Dietary Table.

All orders for Admission to Hospital must be countersigned by some responsible Person or Persons resident in the Colony.

(Patients are also admitted on Deposits at the following rates, renewable one day previous to the amount deposited having been expended.

1st Class, ... $60.

2nd " ... $40.

3rd " ... $20.)

By order,

H. G. JAMES, *Hon. Secretary & Treasurer.*

1314 Hongkong, 25th October, 1869.

SAIL MAKING.

WILLIAM DOLAN having returned to Hongkong, has resumed his business of SAIL MAKING in all its branches, at his old place in *Duddell Street*, and solicits the patronage of the Public.

He has on hand a fine assortment of 8 and 10 ounce RAVINS DUCK, suitable for Boat Sails or Awnings.

tf 858 Hongkong, 30th April, 1869.

S. W. SHARP.

Late of the Imperial Maritime Customs' Service, at Whampoa.

BEGS most respectfully to inform Ship Masters and others visiting the port in question, that he has opened his house in Bamboo Town as a General Store, and trusts by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—Goods bought and sold on Commission.

3m 1426 Whampoa, 1st August, 1870.

TAKASIMA COLLIERY, NAGASAKI.

THE Undersigned are prepared to supply Coals from the Takasima Colliery (8 foot seam), in quantities as required, to be delivered on board ship in this Harbor.

Note.—The Specific Gravity of Takasima Coal is 1.245, it contains 82.07 per cent. of Carbon, and is admitted to be fully equal to the best English North Country Coal for steaming and all other purposes

GLOVER & Co.

Agent in Hongkong.

EDW. NORTON.

6m 845 Nagasaki, Japan, April, 1870.

THE COMMERCIAL BILLIARD ROOMS, COMMERCIAL BANK BUILDINGS, QUEEN'S ROAD.

tf 1267 *Refreshments of all kinds.* [July 4

RIFLES, FIXED AMMUNITION, AND GUNPOWDER.

RODMOND, GIBBIONS & Co., SAN FRANCISCO, Agents for:

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS Co., and

E. J. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & Co.,

are prepared to sell Rifles, Carbines, Fixed Ammunition, and Gunpowder, on terms more favorable than they can obtained from New York. 1y 1010 June 2

TUCK-LEE,

SHIPCHANDLER, COMPRADORE, AND FAMILY GROCER,

No. 58, PRAYA, HONGKONG.

Families and Shipping furnished with every kind of Supplies. Ballast and Water provided at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.—*Hammoa Beef.* 1y 2108

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE undersigned Coal Shop has been REMOVED to the Premises, No. 39, *Endicott Lane.* The Proprietors beg to notify that they have always on hand all sorts of Coal for sale at very moderate prices. Gentlemen who favor them with their patronage are requested to apply to the above address.

KWONG-KEE.

12m 1291 Hongkong, 7th July, 1870.

Docks.

FOOCHOW DOCK,

RIVER MIN.

THE above granite floored DOCK, of the following Dimensions, viz: Length, 300 feet, Breadth at Bottom, 40 feet, is capable of receiving Vessels drawing 13 to 16 feet, as the state of the Tides will allow. The Dock runs dry to the Blocks and is pumped out by Steam.

The above premises comprise a large Machine-Shop, containing:—

WITHWORTH'S 12-INCH SCREW CUTTING GAP LATHE,

DRILLING AND SCREWING MACHINES,

A LARGE SMITHY, &c., &c., &c.

Large Godowns are on the premises for STOWAGE OF CARGO, &c., &c. A large Stock of Woods, Metal, &c., &c., always on hand.

The Dock Steam Tug *Woosung* is available at all times to tow vessels to or from Sea, at current rates, on application to

JOHN C. SKEY, *Superintendent.*

The list of Charges for lighting or remetalling vessels can be obtained from

Messrs. DE SILVER & Co., Hongkong.

Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Shanghai.

tf 876 May 3

PORT OF AMOY.

SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS, and COMMANDERS are informed that the DOCK COMPANY'S ESTABLISHMENTS at the above Port afford every facility, at moderate charges, for REPAIRING AND SPARRING VESSELS, AND CLEANING AND PAINTING IRON SHIPS AND STEAMERS.

THEIR LARGE GRANITE DOCK, Has 236 feet length on the blocks, and at average spring tides can receive Vessels of 16 to 17 feet draught. It has a CAISSON GATE, AND POWERFUL CENTRIFUGAL STEAM-PUMP.

And an Engineers' work-shop fitted with Lathes and Tools, driven by steam. Iron and Brass Foundries, Boiler-makers' shop, a large Smithy, and Carpenters' and Boat-builders' sheds. All superintended by resident Europeans.

Their two smaller GRANITE DOCKS can receive, at spring tides, Vessels drawing 12 feet.

Spars, Timber, and other Dock-yard material kept in stock.

Quarters for Officers, and a DRY GODOWN for STORES, of Vessels under repair.

tf 2317 Amoy, December 1868.

HONGKONG STEAM BAKERY,

Office—Opposite the Oriental Bank.

MESSRS. D. NOWROJEE & Co., established in the year 1858, beg to inform their Customers and the public generally, that they have just set up a Steam Bakery in their premises, which has enabled them to reduce their rates, without interfering with the well known superior qualities of their Articles.

They are now enabled to offer their Bread and Biscuits of the best quality at following reduced rates:—

Square, Twist, Cottage, and French loaves	$0.07 per lb.
Soda and Cracker Biscuits, 6 lbs. tins	0.75 each.
12 "	1.50 "
Butter and Sweet Biscuits	0.30 per lb.
Cabin Biscuits	0.07 "

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.

CAPTAINS are invited to inspect the new steam machine-made Soda, Cracker, Cabin and Ship BISCUITS, at the lowest rates.

D. NOWROJEE & Co.

tf 1431 Hongkong, 2nd August, 1870.

A. FONG, PHOTOGRAPHER,

54, Queen's Road, Hongkong,

INVITES inspection of his large Collection of views of Foochow, Hongkong, and Canton, &c.

tf 825 Hongkong 3rd May, 1870.

L. FRICKEL & Co.,

SHIPCHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, GENERAL STOREKEEPERS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS,

tf 1422 QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG. [Ag

NOTICE.

THE LONDON & CHINA HERALD being now incorporated with the "*Overland Mail*," subscribers will receive that paper in future. The "*Daily Press* Office" will continue to act as agents.

tf Hongkong, 9th August, 1870.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, MARSEILLES AND SOUTHAMPTON; ALSO, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*EMEU*," Capt. PERRINS, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at noon.

Cargo will be received on board until noon on the 17th, Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 17th.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

*** A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness in such declaration.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

W. MACAULAY, *Superintendent.*

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 6th October, 1870.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH U.S. MAIL LINE TO NEW YORK.

Via PANAMA or OVERLAND ROUTE.

A STEAMER will be dispatched hence for San Francisco via Yokohama, Nov. 12th. The steamer leaving Shanghai same date will make close connection at Yokohama.

Passengers ticketed through to California, Mexico, Central and South America, and by OVERLAND ROUTE to principal points in the United States and Canadas, and, connecting with the various steam lines from New York to Liverpool, South

Extracts.

Lady Lettrices.

But if classical,—and if classical, why not mathematical?—learning is to be revived amongst women, the question of colleges, academies, or "public institutions for the education of women," must be raised again. Adam Smith rejoiced in their absence; but that was partly to give point to his strictures on the Universities which were still without Professors of the Political Economy. Mdlle. Schurmann thought their assistance might be dispensed with; but this was in a more leisurely age; when Latin enough for a beginning was to be picked up in most well-ordered houses, when, if not a father or an uncle, at least some friend of connection of the family was sure to have nothing better to do than direct the studies of a promising girl. But Mrs. Astell made allowance for the intellectual degeneracy of busier times, and had faith in the adaptibility of learned corporations. Her scheme was simply an application of the college system of Oxford and Cambridge; a school would probably have been attached to the college; but the essential feature was a body of single women, of studious tastes and religious habits, living in common with a few to learn meditation, rather than active good works. The scheme appeared so feasible, and withal so desirable—not merely to the projector, but to many of her acquaintances and friends—that it came at length to the knowledge and favour of a certain great lady—too great for ordinary biographers to pronounce her name—who was disposed to devotes £10,000 to the foundation. Queen Mary missed this chance of immortality, posterity consoles itself with "The Princess," and Bishop Burnett is answerable for both results. His well-intentioned remonstrances were the only cause of the abandonment of the project; but the motives of his opposition are curious. He objects, not to the unfeminine character of the institution, not to the danger of its engaging, like Ida, in an Amazonian crusade against mankind, not to any intellectual or moral failings which it might be thought likely to encourage, but that it would lead to the restoration of conventual orders! Now that, in spite of the bishop, convents and nunneries abound, in which zeal has, at any rate, as much place as knowledge, there would be something to be said even for a conventual order devoted, like the original Benedictines, to the restoration of learning, and its rehabilitation as a grace becoming to Christian women." Apart from the suspicion of Romanising, Mrs. Astell's college would have been able to try the great experiment of existence under more favourable conditions than have been realized since. In the seventeenth century, such a foundation would have suggested no vexed questions of irreconcilable rights, disputed duties, conflicting aims, or incompatible social desiderata; it would have been viewed as matter for neither surprise nor reproach. Domestic obscurity was regarded as the normal lot of women, but the ordinary faculties were open to individuals of exceptional talents or perseverance. It was not long since Padua had conferred a doctor's degree upon the versatile Elena Piscopia, whose status the place of the University. Female students from students from France, and even from Germany, still studied at Bologna, where, soon after Mrs. Astell's death, the chair of Mathematics and Natural Science was occupied by Laura Bassi, Doctor of Laws; the chair of Anatomy by the accomplished surgeon, Madonna Manzolina; while, even so late as the present century, the chair of Greek was held by Clotilda Tambroni.—*St. Pauls.*

Circumstantial Evidence.

In looking back upon the precedents afforded by our judicial records, we are painfully shocked, and with abundant reason, at the terrible alacrity with which verdicts were pronounced, and that often upon evidence of the most absurd character, and which, in the present day, would be rejected with reprobation and contempt. Thus Roger North relates that at an assize at Exeter a poor old woman was arraigned as a witch before his relative, Chief Justice North. To the jury and judge the case was clear as the sun. A neighbour swore that on a certain day she saw *a black cat* jump into the cottage window of the accused. Now, at that time the enemy of mankind was supposed to go about in the shape of a black cat. The half crazed, bewildered old woman could not take upon herself to contradict the general creed—she agreed with it, and admitted that the cat was the devil. The inference, of course, was that she had dealings with the evil one—that, in a word, she was a witch; and, in consequence of her own admission, she was convicted and hanged. The same authority informs us of the methods in use for the detection of witches. "The suspected person was stripped and seated on a high stool, so that the feet could not touch the ground; if the imps, whom she was, as a witch, in the habit of suckling, came for their nourishment, their appearance was conclusion, and she was condemned accordingly." It was never ascertained, however, that such imps did appear even in a single instance; and, failing their appearance, some other test became indispensable. The other test was the visible uneasiness of the sitter during the ordeal. If the poor old creature, unable to steady herself with her dancing feet, could yet manage to keep quite still through the long weary hours of the trial, she got off scot free; but if she moved and shifted about, as she was almost sure to do under the circumstances, it was inferred that the devil was at work in her, and that sagacious inference was virtually a sentence of death. Even the great Chief Justice, Sir Matthew Hale, could accept evidence of the most absurd and preposterous kind, and act upon it. A labouring man, having refused some herrings to a couple of poor old women who begged them, took it into his head that in revenge they had bewitched his children. He brought a quantity of pins and nails at the trial, swore that his children had spat them up (which is likely enough if they had, as children will do, first crammed them into their mouths), and that the old women had tormented them for weeks in the shape of a bee and a mouse. Sir Matthew Hale sat thirteen hours, labouring to arrive at the truth in this wretched business, and ended by sentencing the poor friendless old creatures to execution—and executed they were. Not relying solely on his own judgment, he called in the most skilful in the craft to give him their aid. One of them, a Dr. Brown, of Norwich, declared that pins and nails were frequently administered by witches, and gave it as his own opinion that the devil in such cases *did work upon the bodies of men and women by a natural immolation.* The apologists of Judge Hale, who was certainly a wise and good man, free him from all blame, on the ground that he did not make the law, he only administered it. We do not want to be hard upon his memory; we can but wish, however, that for the sake of his own reputation, and of humanity, he had sifted and weighed the evidence adduced against the poor forlorn victims, the absurdity of which evidence must assuredly have struck him. The testimony of circumstances is accounted, and ever must be accounted, to have overwhelming weight when *indisputable* facts combine to substantiate certain *alleged* facts. It is true that circumstantial evidence may, as we have seen above, mislead; but it is also true that direct testimony is even more liable to mislead; for, as Chief Baron Pollock remarked in his summing-up at the trial of Kobl, the Plaistow murderer, "direct testimony is always open to the suggestion that the witnesses are perjured, or have not spoken the truth; and you never can be absolutely and positively certain that that is not the case." And again in the same summing up: "It is a great misfortune when an innocent man is found guilty of a crime; but that misfortune has oftener occurred upon direct testimony than upon circumstantial evidence." In subsequent papers we shall illustrate the truth of these remarks, and shall endeavour to show by example that justice is secured, or is defeated, not merely by the nature of the evidence adduced, but by the wise caution and deliberate sagacity brought to bear in testing it thoroughly, or by the absence of such caution and sagacity.—*Leisure Hour.*

The only two despatches which passed between the Governments of France and Italy relative to the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome have been published in pursuance of Signor Visconti-Venosta's promise. The French Foreign Minister having expressed confidence that Italy would loyally observe the convention of September, Signor Visconti-Venosta replies that the King's Government will conform itself exactly to the obligations resulting from that convention. He says:—"I need scarcely add that we count on a just reciprocity on the part of the Goverment of the Emperor."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Intimations.

A HEALTHY LIVER.

THE liver is a large gland, lying under the short ribs, on the right side. It is convex on the upper side and concave on the under, and is composed of several lobes or divisions. Its office is to secrete bile—that is, to separate it from the blood. It weighs about four pounds, being the largest organ in the body. The tendency of long-continued heat is to derange the natural action of the liver, and ultimately to produce enlargement, hardening, torpidity, and chronic inflammation of that organ. The symptoms indicating liver disease are as follows:—

A sense of fulness and weight in the right side, with some enlargement and pain, particularly when pressed; pains in one or both shoulders and under the shoulder blades; disagreeable or painful feeling when lying on the left side; yellowness of the skin, eyes, and urine; bowels irregular, loose, or costive; red veins through the eyes; sometimes a dry, hacking cough; shortness of breath; a bad taste in the mouth in the morning; the urine deposits a sediment on standing; generally a low and desponding state of mind; the nervous system much disturbed; disinclination to apply the mind, and frequently a great dread of imagined evils supposed to be impending.

We believe that no medicines offered for the cure of liver disease have ever had as extensive a field of successful trial as our

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

In the Western, Southern, and Pacific States of North America, in Canada, in Central America, in Chile, Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia, U. S. of Colombia, Argentine Confederation, Brazil, Venezuela, British West Indies, Cuba, Mexico, Australia, East Indies, Spain, and Portugal, they are well known and constantly used. Every month finds a large increase in their sales, and their success is something quite unparalleled; but it is easily explained. They are prepared expressly to relieve and cure all

LIVER AND BILIOUS DISEASES,

constituting nearly three-quarters of all the sicknesses with which mankind suffer. The active principles of Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills are—

PODOPHYLIN AND LEPTANDRIN,

both simple vegetables, but both potent for controlling the liver—cleansing it of all sluggish secretions, and invigorating it to a state of healthy and natural action.

Full directions around each phial.

FOR SALE AT THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

"WHAT IS IT MADE OF?"

Is the oft-repeated inquiry which comes to us from the most distant sections of the world about our MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.

"WHAT MAKES IT SO LASTING?"

Is also a query often put to us. Of course we are not willing to make our formula known, and all such questions remain unanswered. "Ah!" says one, "I smell

MIGNONETTE AND LAVENDER;

nothing else could be so delicate, yet so refreshing." Still we answer nothing, because, were we either to deny or admit, it would be equally disbelieved. "To me, says another,

HONEYSUCKLE AND JASMINE

are as plain as they can be." But to this also our only reply is silence—premising here, however, that if our great Perfume depended on any two single flowers, its breath would be poor indeed. "Yes, yes!" exclaimed a third; "but you cannot deceive me!

ORANGE FLOWERS AND VIOLETS

are to my sense of smell the marked and easily perceptible prevailing perfume in the Florida Water." Well, well, we will not be so rude as to contradict a lady (nearly all these queries are from the ladies), but we simply wonder they don't discover the soft and delicious fragrance of

LILIES AND MOSS ROSES,

or the rich perfume of the gorgeous Magnolia. But the truth is, that the many floral extracts which enter into the composition of the true

MURRAY & LANMAN'S

FLORIDA WATER

are so exactly and perfectly blended together, that it is quite impossible to detect the distinctive odour of any single one. The effect of the combination is the most agreeable and refreshing perfume to be found anywhere. "We never get tired of it; the longer we use it, we enjoy it the more." But this can be said only of the MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. There are others who offer for sale fluids which they they call Florida Water, but they possess none of the wonderful virtues of Murray & Lanman's; and buyers should always be particular to ask for the Florida Water prepared by

LANMAN & KEMP, NEW YORK,
Sole Proprietors.

FOR SALE AT THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established in 1832.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

IN QUART BOTTLES.

A TONIC, ALTERATIVE, AND DIET DRINK,

ADAPTED TO

ALL SEASONS AND ALL CLIMATES,

AND ESPECIALLY NEEDFUL IN

SPRING AND SUMMER.

Thirty years of practical experience have established the fame of BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA as a STANDARD REMEDY for Scrofula and all Ulcerous and Eruptive Disorders, beyond the reach of competition. The world knows that its effects in such maladies are, to

ARREST SUPPURATION,
PRODUCE SOUND FLESH,
COOL THE ANGRY SKIN,
RESTORE THE SECRETIONS,
INVIGORATE THE FRAME,
PURIFY ALL THE FLUIDS,
AND
BRACE THE CONSTITUTION.

But its operation is not limited to one class of distempers. As a general Corrective, Tonic, and Alterative, its importance is affirmed by the best medical talent of the age, and the sick and feeble everywhere place the fullest faith in its preventive and remedial properties. The value of the BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, as an antidote to the complaints which prevail in SPRING AND SUMMER, cannot be overrated. During these seasons the human physique is subjected to severe trials. It requires reinforcement, it demands help, in order to withstand the strain. We all know the debilitating and dangerous tendency of

CHANGES OF TEMPERATURE,
UNWHOLESOME EXHALATIONS,
INSALUBRIOUS WINDS,
LONG-CONTINUED RAINS,
FIERCE, EXHAUSTIVE HEAT,
AN UNHEALTHY SOIL,
AND
DELETERIOUS WATER.

IN SPRING, SUMMER, and a portion of AUTUMN, the lives of thousands are in continual jeopardy from these prolific sources of disease. The best safeguard, the surest defence against them, is BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA. It should be used as a daily beverage, or BEER DRINK throughout the unhealthy season. Two tablespoonfuls, taken in a tumbler of water three times a day, will impart a tone and vigor to the system, which will render it imperious to the disorders that usually result from the above-named causes.

FOR SALE AT THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

1536 20th August, 1870.

Insurances.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY. SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES against Fire on Buildings and Goods, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 366 Hongkong, 7th February, 1867.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above INSURANCE COMPANY, are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks at the Current Rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 573 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1867.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

In addition to the usual brokerage, this Association returns to the assured *Twenty per cent. of its yearly profits*, divided *pro rata* to the net premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Secretaries.

tf 1089 Hongkong, 1st January, 1870.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month	1 month	¼ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3	¼	do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months	½	do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.		

GILMAN & Co., *Agents,*
North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.

tf 696 Hongkong, 7th April 1868.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 10 days	¼	of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month	½	do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months	¾	do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months	⅞	do. do.

EDWARD NORTON.
Agent the Queen Insurance Company.

tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, is prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extend of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

EDWARD NORTON.

tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 11, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
ESTABLISHED 1821.
And empowered by special Acts of Parliament.

Subscribed Capital—£2,000,000, Sterling.

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to take risks against Fire, on the usual terms.

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 2317 Hongkong, 7th December, 1869.

HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	⅛	of the annual rate
Not exceeding 1 month	¼	do do
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months	½	do do
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months	¾	do do
Above six months the full annual rate.		

WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1667 Hongkong, 30th August, 1869.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance, viz:—

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents.	½	per cent.
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents.	¼	per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	½	per cent

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company

tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

FORBES & Co.'s CONSTITUENTS INSURANCE COMPANY,
AND
BOMBAY INSURANCE COMPANY

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Companies, are prepared to accept risks on the usual terms.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf 309 Hongkong, 26th February, 1868.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents.	½	per cent. per annum
Other dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents.	¼	
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	½	

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

tf 886 Hongkong, 10th March, 1865.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $50,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

AMICABLE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Insurance Office, are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS, and issue Policies on any First-class Sailing Vessels or Steamers on the usual terms, payable in case of loss, in China, Singapore, Calcutta, Bombay or London.

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.

tf Hongkong, 8th October, 1863.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	⅛	of the annual rates
Not exceeding 1 month	¼	do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months.	½	do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months.	¾	do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.		

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.

tf 678 Hongkong, 26th August, 1869.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

INCORPORATED 1859.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 1251 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

Insurances.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON.

No. 7, Royal Exchange, Cornhill, E.C.

WEST END OFFICE.—*No. 7, Pall Mall, S.W.*

RICHARD BAGGALLAY, Esq.—*Governor.*
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
EDWIN GOWER, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*

DIRECTORS.

Nathaniel Alexander, Esq.	Harry George Gordon, Esq.
John Alves Kilpatrick, Esq.	A. C. Guthrie, Esq.
Henry Bonham Bax, Esq.	John Alex. Hankey, Esq.
Edward Budd, Esq.	Louis Huth, Esq.
Alfred D. Chapman, Esq.	Charles Lyall, Esq.
Mark Wilks Collet, Esq.	John Orr, Esq.
Sir Frederick Currie, Bart.	Capt. R. W. Folly, R.N.
F. G. Dalgety, Esq.	David Powell, Esq.
Benjamy Dubree, Esq.	William Rennie, Esq.
John Katwals, Esq.	P. F. Robertson, Esq., M.P.
G. L. Monck Gibbs, Esq.	W. Bryce Watson, Esq.
Robert Gillespie, Esq.	Lestock Reach Wilson, Esq.

SECRETARY.
JOHN LAURENCE, Esq.

THE CORPORATION of the LONDON ASSURANCE have appointed Agents for the issue of Policies for Marine Assurance in INDIA and CHINA as under:—

Bombay—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Madras—Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co.
Calcutta—Messrs. MACKILLOP, STEWART & Co.
Hongkong—Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Shanghai—Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Foochow—Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Mauritius—Messrs. BLYTH BROTHERS & Co.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the CORPORATION of the LONDON ASSURANCE, payable either here, in LONDON, at any of the above-named Agencies, and also at

Melbourne, Victoria—
Messrs. DALGETY, BLACKWOOD & Co.
Launceston, Tasmania—
Messrs. DU CROZ, NICHOLS & Co.
Hobart Town—
Mr. LAVINGTON ROOPE.
Adelaide, S. Australia—
Messrs. ELDER, SMITH & Co.
Sydney, New S. Wales—
Messrs. FANNING, GRIFFITHS & Co.
Dunedin, Otago, New Zealand—
Messrs. DALGETY, RATTRAY & Co.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 146 Hongkong, 21st January, 1868.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION

LIFE ASSURANCES.

THE Undersigned are authorised to issue Life Policies for sums not exceeding £5,000.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1959 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS, for the above CORPORATION are prepared to grant FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE on the usual terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE, & Co.

tf 3025 Hongkong, 27th December, 1867.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

W. MACAULAY, *Agent.*

tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will remain as follows until further notice, viz:—

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town) and their contents.	½	per cent.
Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents	¼	per cent.
Offices and Godowns and their contents.	½	per cent.

Other Risks by Special arrangement.

The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies:—

Not exceeding 10 days	⅛	per cent.
Not exceeding 1 month	¼	per cent.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3	½	"
Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6	¾	"
Above 6 months, the full annual rate of	1	"

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

tf 1763 Hongkong, 13th September, 1869.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, 1868.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to issue Marine Policies on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000, on any first class risk.

A. G. HOGG & Co.

tf 538 Hongkong, 17th March, 1869.

THE LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 777 Hongkong, 25th April 1870.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	⅛	of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month	¼	of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3	½	do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6	¾	do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.		

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

tf 675 Hongkong, 13th August, 1869.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 471 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868.

MERCHANTS MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ENGAGED EXCLUSIVELY IN MARINE INSURANCE.
Paid up Capital—$500,000.00.

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the usual terms.

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 1292 Hongkong, 2nd July, 1869.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE above Company is prepared to accept risks on MERCHANDISE with average at current rates, from HONGKONG to SAN FRANCISCO per STEAMER or first-class IRON SAILING VESSEL, and thence per RAIL to cities in the Eastern States between PORTLAND & BALTIMORE on the Atlantic, both ports included, and between MILWAUKE and ST. LOUIS in the interior, both inclusive. Also on MERCHANDISE F.P.A. by RAILROAD from SAN FRANCISCO to cities in the Eastern States as above, at 5/8th net.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1461 Hongkong, 6th August, 1870.

Business Announcements.

LIST of PUBLICATIONS and of BOOKS kept in numbers by

Messrs. TRÜBNER & CO.,
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